

## HAWKERS' RIOTS CAUSE SCARCITY OF FOOD IN CITY

Markets Unable To Open And Shops Are Depleted Of Stocks

## CHINESE SUFFER

Handbills Circulated Last Night Urging Shops To Close Today

## LITTLE TROUBLE

Police Have Situation Well In Hand And No Outbreaks Occur

Thousands of Chinese families were unable to secure fresh fish, vegetables, bamboo shoots and other foodstuffs yesterday and the food situation among the poorer classes reached an acute stage. None of the Chinese markets opened yesterday morning despite the extra details of police out to protect keepers of stalls from rioting hawkers. Shops were therefore unable to secure foodstuffs from the market and, with the exception of rice, there was little food available for sale in shops catering to the poor people of the settlement. Markets in the foreign section were normal.

This morning police will be ready for further trouble, although markets are expected to be open for business early. Extra police from all stations will be on hand and hawkers causing trouble will be immediately arrested.

**Pressure On Shops**  
Handbills were circulated throughout the Settlement last night urging shopkeepers not to open for business this morning. The circulars were scattered by the thousands and police detectives will probably make arrests before morning. The handbills state that the license fees have not yet been adjusted and insist on unity of action by the shopkeepers and the hawkers. What the effect will be, will be seen this morning.

Eleven hawkers and coolies were before the Mixed Court yesterday charged with rioting and these were remanded until next Tuesday, when a hearing is to be held. Eight arrests were made by Louza police, two by Hongkew and two by Sinza constables yesterday and these men, with three others taken in different parts of the Settlement, will be before the Mixed Court this morning.

Two policemen were injured in a melee at the junction of Chekiang Road and Avenue Edward VII yesterday. The police were attempting to disperse a crowd and they were struck with rocks and bamboo sticks. Three rioters were arrested. All units of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps were standing by last night ready to mobilize at a minute's notice. Police officials state that they anticipate no further trouble but will take all precautions.

**Shops Closed In Sinza**  
In the Sinza district shops were closed again yesterday. The market did not do any business and the crowds closed every shop on Sinza Road. A few arrests were made but the crowds made little trouble for the police.

Captain-Superintendent of Police K. J. McEuen took charge of the situation yesterday morning and visited every Chinese market. He was at Hongkew market at 6 o'clock, accompanied by Deputy Superintendent A. H. Hilton-Johnson and Chief Inspector J. Bourke of the Hongkew station. Extra police were in evidence.

The head of the police department urged the keepers of stalls to open their places of business and finally succeeded in convincing some 70 Japanese dealers that adequate police protection from hawkers would be given them. When the Japanese dealers started business Chinese fell in line and by 8 o'clock, the market was in full swing. But two arrests were made. Capt. Superintendent McEuen visited every market in the city and assured dealers that any intimidation on the part of rioting hawkers would result in arrests.

## Fete Trianon Opens Today With Bower Of Beauty In French Park As Setting

Attractive Cabaret To Be Principal Feature Of Two-day Festival For French And Belgian War Funds

France and Belgium hold the center of the stage today for Shanghai's Allied nationals and out at the French Park the scene is set for the occasion. The huge matched pavilion, bright with the colors of the nations battling Germany and further decorated and furnished to a degree probably never attained in Shanghai before, is ready to receive the crowds whose patronage means funds for war relief in the two lands which have been most ravaged by the Teuton hordes.

The Fete Trianon will be officially opened at 4 o'clock this afternoon, this ceremony being in the hands of Consul-General Siffert, French Consul-General Wilden, Sir Haviland de Sausmarez, Lady Fraser and Mme. Wilden. Following the special opening speeches patrons will be left to the lure of the many and elaborate stalls and the entertainment attractions of afternoon and evening. That the lure will prove strong is the prediction based on a preliminary glimpse of the pavilion and a scanning of the list of stalls and entertainment features.

At 3 p.m. there will be a "Benevolence Sale" and a tea dance will begin at 5 p.m.

The Cabaret supper is to be the feature event on the entertainment program, commencing at 8 p.m. The long list of numbers begins with a double quartette composed of Mesdames Burkitt, Thoresen and Isenman and Messrs. Carson, Speelman, Blom and Meyer, and includes songs by Miss Shepherd, Mrs. Sartz, Miss Jouravel, Mme. Fabre, Mr. Edwards, Mme. Blum, Messrs. Browne and Donne, Mrs. Isherwood, Mr. Pardeu, Mr. Servarin, Mrs. McMeekin, Mr. Whitmore and Mr. Haynes. Mr. Siffert will give some imitations, Mr. Dearn is to do some parlor magic, Mr. Glemby will have a song and dance and there are a number of dance specialties, arranged by Mr. de Luca and done by Mme. Brown, Miss Hunter and Racine, the Misses Stephens, Miss Newcomb, Miss Sharp, Mr. Steinberg and Mr. de Luca. Between numbers and following the program the crowd may dance.

The structure which will house the two days' benefit festival is a triumph for its designers and builders. It is big enough to accommodate a tremendous crowd and is furnished and trimmed in a delightfully decorative style. A system of white-lattice alcoves down

both sides of the pavilion houses the stalls, where innumerable articles will be vended, and more white lattice work forms the architectural plan for dividing up the spaces in the center of the building. The high roof and walls are festooned with greenery, mingled with innumerable electric globes and the Allied flags are gorgeous splashes of color against these backgrounds. The stage, at one end of the pavilion, is an elaborate affair of trellis work and floral effect.

Tea and supper "rooms" and dancing floor are situated along the center spaces.

The pavilion was designed and built by Mr. B. Wielmaeckers and the floral decoration was done under the supervision of Sergeant Jusseume, who has just returned from the front after being severely wounded.

Arrangements for the Fete have been in charge of Mme. Wilden and Lady Fraser, assisted by an able corps of workers. The affair is under the general patronage of all of the Allied Consuls and all proceeds go to French and Belgian war funds.

Following is a list of the stalls with names of those who will be in charge and who have worked so hard to make them the colorful, attractive features that they are:

"The Curio Shop"—Mmes. Straetmans, J. Liddell, L. Lion, du Pac de Marouille, Dubou.

"Articles de Paris"—Mmes. Bourbon, Charrey, Nova, Beudin, Labansat, Dorre, Welch.

"Modes"—Mmes. Racine, Meyer, Gulland.

"Millinery"—Lady Fraser, Mmes. Wilden, Courcier, Goyet, Gendreau, Gausse, Sennet, de la Prade, Fox, "Perfumery"—Mmes. de Rossi, Ackermann, Chaumont, Blackburn, Herve-Bazin, Seite, Sibiril, le Carduner.

"Sweets"—Mmes. Fano, H. Reiss, Madier, Gallagher, Ribet, Miss Ordain.

"Bar"—Mmes. Stephen, McMichael, Fox, Phillips, Ginzdet, "Pictures"—Mrs. Macleod, "Silhouettes"—Mrs. E. H. Morris, "Tea"—Mrs. Kadoorie, assisted by a number of other ladies.

"Supper"—Mmes. Racine and Courcier, assisted by about thirty other ladies.

The Cabaret is in charge of Mrs. Isenman and the Ballet of Mr. de Luca.

## 25,000 BELGIANS WORK BEHIND GERMAN LINES

Forced To Help Enemy Military Efforts Under Whips Of Sentries

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 30.—Reuter's Agency learns that 25,000 Belgian men and boys are compelled to work for military purposes behind the German lines in the region of Valenciennes and Maubeuge alone under the whip of German sentries. The mortality in the deportees is terrible and numbers are sent back as unfit and replaced by fresh recruits.

## EX-GERMAN OFFICIALS SENTENCED IN U. S. COURT

Former Consul And Military Given Two Years And Others Shorter Terms

(Reuter's Agency War Service) San Francisco, April 30.—Bopp, the former German Consul-General at San Francisco, and von Shack have each been sentenced to the maximum of two years in a penitentiary and a fine of \$10,000, while Captain von Brincken, formerly German Military Attaché, has been sentenced to two years in a penitentiary, and Herr Capelle, the agent of the North German Lloyd, to fifteen months' imprisonment and the others to lesser sentences. The Judge said that the punishment was wholly inadequate, for the German defendants represented a system that the civilized world cannot tolerate.

## PRUSSIAN DIET DEFEATS DELAY OF VOTE REFORM

Move To Postpone New Franchise Basis Till After War Causes Sharp Debate

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, April 30.—In the Prussian Diet yesterday, Herr Spee, a deputy belonging to the Central Party, moved the adjournment of the Electoral Reform Bill till after the war.

The Minister, Herr Friedberg, stated that its postponement would mean very grave danger to the internal peace of the country.

The Socialist Deputy, Herr Hoffmann, amid shouts of "Traitor," said that if the motion was passed he would call on the soldiers at the front to cease fighting. The motion was rejected by 333 votes to 60.

The Imperial Chancellor, Count Hertling, said that the Government would not accept the clause in favor of a plutocratic suffrage because he considered that the promise of equal suffrage must be redeemed, but the Government would benevolently examine suggestions for preventing reforms being too radical. He warned the House that what it refused today might be wrung from it later amid national convulsions.

The Central Deputy, Herr Porich, promised that the majority of his party would vote for the bill. The debate was adjourned.

## \$7,000 FOR RED CROSS

The May Day dinner and dance given at the Carlton Wednesday night yielded over \$7,000 for the Red Cross—this after all expenses had been paid. This figure includes the receipts from sale of tickets for the bronze figure, the drawing for which is to be held at the American Club at 6 o'clock tonight.

## Trench Training A Sport To Our Boys In France



THROWING HAND GRENADES. © CHARTERED BY PUBLIC INFORMATION, SUNDAY P. M. S. Because of the fact that every American boy is an ardent player and lover of our national pastime, throwing hand grenades is but a natural accomplishment. The accuracy of our boys in France has amazed the French instructors.

## BILLS FOR HUGE ARMY GIVEN TO U. S. SENATE

One Measure Would Increase Force To Three Million Men

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Washington, April 30.—In the Senate three bills have been introduced to increase America's manpower.

One authorizes the President immediately to call up 1,500 (? 150,000) men under the selective draft; the second proposes to add three million men, and the third proposes to increase the army to five million.

The Government is studying other proposals to increase the drafts, which are likely entirely to depend on the success of the shipbuilding program.

## BRITISH PUSHING AHEAD NORTHWARD OF BAGDAD

Advance Toward Mosul, Taking Villages And Cutting Down Retreating Turk Column

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 30.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports: Our troops have advanced northwards of Bagdad along the road leading to Mosul via Kifri and Kirkuk.

We captured Kifri on the 27th, taking forty prisoners. The Turks retreated rapidly towards Kirkuk but our cavalry overtook and charged one column, killing over one hundred and capturing 538 prisoners and much war material.

Our cavalry forced the passage of the Tuz Khurmatli on the 28th and simultaneously our main forces reached that river.

Early the following morning our communications towards Tamsa, whereupon our infantry advanced and captured Tuz Khurmatli, capturing 300 prisoners and six guns. We continue the pursuit northwards.

## Dutch Tin Embargo Is Blow To America

U. S. Now Forced To Look To Bolivia For Supplies For Munitions

(Reuter's Agency War Service) New York, April 29.—Officials are perturbed at the embargo placed on exports from the Dutch East Indies from April 22, especially the embargo on tin, as supplies are needed for munitions and food preservation, the American production of tin being only ninety tons a year. Probably Bolivia will be looked to for supplies.

## The Weather

Fine. The maximum temperature yesterday was 72.5 and the minimum 52.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 81.5 and 52.5.

## Order Is Gazetted Postponing Operation Of Irish Conscription

May Not Be Enforced Until Effect Of Home Rule Bill Is Seen

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, May 1.—An Order in Council is gazetted further postponing the operation of the National Service Order with regard to Ireland.

The Daily News says that the Government has decided to keep its Irish conscription policy in abeyance for a few weeks until they see what measure of success the Home Rule bill will achieve. The Government has decided to postpone the Home Rule bill until next week.

Sir Charles Swinfen Eady becomes Master of the Rolls, and Mr. F. E. Duke, at present Chief Secretary for Ireland, succeeds him as Lord Justice of Appeal.

## BRITISH PRAISED FOR RAID ON GERMAN BASES

Inter-Allied Naval Council Congratulates On Results At Zeebrugge And Ostend

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 30.—The Inter-Allied Naval Council has expressed to the British Navy their admiration for the coolness and reckless courage displayed in the attack on Ostend and Zeebrugge and the rapidity with which their objectives were achieved despite the enormous difficulties and the desperate resistance of the enemy.

The First Lord of the Admiralty acknowledges the pride of the Navy at receiving so gratifying a testimony from the naval representatives of the Allies.

## Empress At Meeting Of Japan Red Cross

More Than 10,000 Attend Annual Session Of Society In Tokio

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Tokio, May 2.—The Japan Red Cross Society held its annual general meeting today, which was honored by the presence of the Empress, who made a speech. Over 10,000 members attended the meeting.

Prince Kanin reported that the membership of the society was over 1,790,000. The society was now putting forward the utmost efforts to meet the requirements specially brought about by the great war. It has already rendered assistance in different forms to the Allies and it would continue to do so to the limit of its capability.

## Oil Wells At Baku Reported Destroyed

Export Of Petroleum From There Has Ceased, Amsterdam Telegram Reports

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, April 29.—The export of petroleum from Baku has ceased and it is reported that the oil wells have been destroyed.

## FIGURES ALL IN FOR LIBERTY BOND CAMPAIGN

G.\$3,250 More Added By Cable, Making Shanghai Total G.\$618,900

The business of receiving applications locally for Third Liberty Loan bonds was wound up last night when the figures showed that straggling subscriptions had added G.\$3,250 to Tuesday's total of G.\$615,650. The final figure is G.\$618,900, the difference being a number of small subscriptions received, mostly by mail from the outposts, by the International bank.

The bank sent its supplemental wire last night and local agencies are no longer in a position to receive subscriptions before the loan closes in the United States tomorrow. The applications through the International bank call for the following number and denomination of bonds:

742 bonds of \$50 denomination,	totaling \$37,100
913 of \$100 denomination,	totaling \$91,300
164 of \$500 denomination,	totaling \$82,000
218 of \$1,000 denomination,	totaling \$218,000
11 of \$5,000 denomination,	totaling \$55,000
	\$481,400

There appears to be a certain amount of uncertainty among subscribers by the monthly payment plan as to when these payments are due and a number called at the bank yesterday to make the May payment. For the benefit of Third Liberty Loan subscribers who purchased their bonds at the International bank and American Post Office on the installment basis it is announced that the second installment will be payable on June 1 and the remaining installments on the first of each month thereafter.

As explained to a number of subscribers who made inquiry at the bank, no objection will be raised to their completing their payments within a shorter period than ten months.

## New Blockade Area Announced By London

Boundaries Given Of Prohibited Zone Established From May 15

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, May 1.—The Admiralty announces that owing to Germany's unrestricted and ruthless warfare by mines and submarines against all shipping, Great Britain notifies the establishment on May 15 of a prohibited area enclosed by a line joining the following positions:

- Latitude 59.12° North Longitude 4.49 East
- Latitude 50.29 North Longitude 3.10 East
- Latitude 58.25 North Longitude 0.50 West
- Latitude 59.20 North Longitude 0.50 West
- Latitude 60.21 North Longitude 3.10 East
- Latitude 60.00 North Longitude 4.56 East and thence along the western limits of Norwegian territorial waters to the position marked firstly.

## CRUSHING DEFEAT LESSENS GERMAN'S CHANCE FOR YPRES

Hope Growing In London Salient Will Not Be Abandoned

## BLOW FOR ENEMY

Was Most Disastrous Failure For Teutons Since Offensive Started

WASTED 100,000

Flung Back On 10-Mile Front With All Odds In Their Favor

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, May 1.—As the details of Monday's fighting are received, confirming it as the worst day the enemy has experienced since the opening of the great offensive, the papers, which hitherto have been reticent in view of possible fluctuations of the battle, now comment on the operations in a tone of confidence they have not yet displayed.

As the Times says: "Of all the violent combats witnessed in the last few weeks, we know of none which have more hopeful augury for the Allies than this ten-mile German failure."

It is pointed out that the public is apt to reckon victory in terms of offensive success but a defensive victory like that on Monday may contribute equally towards the ultimate object of the campaign, namely, the destruction of the enemy's fighting strength. From this point of view the Germans, despite their spectacular successes, can be regarded as having had the worst on the balance of the nearly six weeks' fighting, for it must not be forgotten that they have sustained a series of disastrous repulses, of which Monday's was the bloodiest in the past fortnight. Indeed, apart from the capture of Mount Kemmel, it has been one complete failure, including four separate defeats in pitched battles, namely, at La Bassée Canal, on the Belgian front, at Villers-Bretonneux and, now, on the Baillieu-Ypres front.

The culminating effect of this has been immensely to increase the confidence of the Anglo-French troops, whom correspondents describe as feeling now that they have got the measure of the new enemy divisions.

**More Attempts To Come**  
Other strokes will doubtless come before the German reserves are exhausted, but confidence is felt that wherever the Germans try they will find the Allies ready.

Now that the attack of not fewer than 100,000 Germans has been broken in a sheer trial of strength on ground none too favorable by a thinner line of Allied troops, there is a growing hope that Ypres will not be abandoned. The Germans apparently are as anxious to capture Ypres as they were to capture Verdun two years ago and it now looks as though their experience at Verdun is about to be repeated. The loss of Ypres would be less serious than the loss of Verdun would then have been. Now that the Allies have shown their ability to hold positions with a force small compared to that of their assailants, it may be advantageous to hold Ypres and to continue to inflict enormous losses.

Correspondents emphasize that everything favored the Germans on Monday, their magnificent artillery support being favored by the fog, innumerable machine-guns, masses of men and a limited objective. Yet they failed after experiencing a day of steady slaughter which only slackened with the fading light.

**British Defeat Five Divisions**  
The British alone, between La Clytte and Zillebeke, defeated five divisions of German troops, but the valor of the French is praised the highest. They were fighting alongside the British, their batteries firing in a spirit of the most loyal co-operation.

The Daily News concludes a hopeful editorial on the whole position as



follows: "The new British advance in Mesopotamia threatens the most vulnerable heart of the German's military system. Things are not going too well in Russia—the fact that Germany wants the prisoners in Russia back on her own terms throws some light on the state of her man-power problem. Nor it is clear that Germany's effort to browbeat Holland is working to her advantage. Added to her economic anxieties, Germany has her hands pretty full."

#### Lull In Fighting

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning: We repulsed an attack on a post in the neighborhood of St. Julien. We rushed the enemy posts in the Meteren sector, taking a number of prisoners. The French improved their positions in the neighborhood of Loree.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

The French took 94 prisoners in their counter-attack last night at Loree.

Further reports confirm that the enemy's losses were very heavy in the unsuccessful attacks they delivered yesterday.

There has been no infantry action today except local fighting. Our patrols brought in prisoners southward of the Somme.

Our airmen dropped 275 bombs on the enemy troops eastward of Loree and used their machine-guns against them.

We brought down eight enemy machines, two of ours are missing.

A German official communique reported:

We captured several English trenches northward of Voormezele and Vierstraet.

The French recaptured Loree.

On The Somme Front

Paris, May 1.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

There has been fairly violent artillery in the region of Villers-Bretonneux and on both banks of the Avre.

The official communique issued last evening reported: There has been a violent bombardment in the region of Hazeux. A German attack in the sector of Noyon resulted in heavy fighting. We ejected the enemy from the advanced elements where his first rush had gained a footing and re-established our line.

At one point the French were forced to yield a little ground but supports arrived promptly and drove back the Germans. A satisfactory feature of the struggle is that the Allies employed relatively small forces to defeat the enemy.

At 11.30 a.m. the Germans had fought their way through near Loree as far as Hyde Park corner, between the Scherpenberg and Mount Rouge. This was one of the critical moments of the day but the French counter-attacked furiously and an hour later had pressed the Germans back on the flanks and held them in center. By 3 p.m. the French were holding the ground east of Konderhot Farm and Loree Chateau and also part of the village of Loree and the southern slopes of Scherpenberg.

Henceforward the position was steadily more satisfactory. By 5.30 p.m. the French had retaken all the ground they had lost except a narrow strip at Hyde Park corner. This morning they possess the whole of Loree, including the hotly contested hospice.

Allied Line Advanced

The Allied line has been advanced between La Clytte and Kemmel. In the south we have also made progress, slightly improving our position around Villers-Bretonneux.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports this evening:

Today all has been quiet on the Flanders battle-front. The counter-attack made by the French yesterday evening was brilliantly successful. They not only recovered ground on the southern slope of Scherpenberg but they advanced their line a depth of 1,500 yards on both sides of the Dranove Road.

Loree changed hands several times but finally the Germans were driven well beyond the eastern fringe of the village. Desperate struggles occurred in the ruins of the village between small parties and there was much fighting with the bayonet. A fine bayonet charge was made by one of our brigades just as the enemy was wavering in the face of furious fusillades and a brief rout of the enemy ensued.

The French and British took a large number of prisoners during the day but fewer than the magnitude of the struggle would lead one to expect, owing to the desperate hand-to-hand character of the fighting. Our prisoners show considerable dejection at the failure of General von Arnim's heavy thrust and admit that the task ahead of the German Army threatens to bleed the Fatherland of its manhood.

Tanks Clear Enemy Infantry

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports today: Yesterday British tanks assisted the French infantry in clearing the German machine-gun nests from Hangard Woods.

The enemy up to the present has engaged 14 divisions, or nearly two million men. He has besides in France fresh divisions which can still be brought into the fight and also reserves in his depots in France and Germany. Therefore it must be assumed that he can reconstitute his exhausted divisions rapidly. What he

cannot do is to refill depleted with officers and men of the same quality and degree of training. An intensive battle lasting for a month must be reckoned with before the enemy is reduced to the pitch of exhaustion.

We have several perilous weeks before us but we have every reason to await the issue calmly. The battle, as it progresses, presents analogies to that of Verdun, which is the best augury for the future. The present objectives of the Germans in Picardy and Flanders, if attained, would probably serve as their line of departure for a final great effort. As their striking power was exhausted on the Meuse in 1916, so it will be in 1918 on the Somme, Avre and Lys.

#### Ypres Must Be Taken, Was Order To Germans

Paris, April 30.—The Germans experienced in Flanders yesterday a bloody check. The Petit Parisien writes: "All about Ypres the battle has been furious; at Voormezele, also on the canal and on the edge of the pond of Zillebeke on the right bank of the canal about 1,500 meters from Ypres. The Germans charged in dense formation against the French and English positions and repeated the charge again and again. Fresh troops were thrown into the furnace. 'Ypres must be taken' was the order. The order was not executed."

"It was the same north of Ypres, where other Prussian battalions were supposed to drive back the Belgian troops to the other side of the Yser Canal. It was a pure loss for the enemy. The Belgians, rivaling the courage and tenacity of their British and French neighbors, inflicted a costly check upon the Germans."

There certainly is food for thought in the sight of these women, so lately emerged from the seclusion which has been the lot of Chinese women for centuries, hard at work for the relief of soldiers in countries of which their mothers had hardly even heard," said one of the Y. W. C. A. leaders.

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#### Chinese Women Hear Of Red Cross War Work

Y.W.C.A. Members Meet For Talks And Movies Making Appeal For Service

Over 300 Chinese women gathered at the Young Women's Christian Association yesterday to listen to talks on Red Cross activities connected with the great war.

The meeting was arranged by the Society for Constructive Endeavor and the speakers were Mr. Julian Arnold, American Red Cross organizer for China, and Mr. C. T. Wang.

Moving pictures illustrating various phases of war work were shown and both speakers made eloquent appeals for a response to the call for service. The meeting was in connection with the anticipated American Red Cross drive and was presided over by Mr. P. K. Chu.

Interest in Red Cross work has already been manifested by Chinese women of the Y. W. C. A. in the form of a class which for five months has been meeting to roll bandages. The class in this work is under the auspices of the British Red Cross and is conducted by Mrs. Marsh. The weekly attendance averages 30 women and the total number of women who have helped at one time and another runs up to 150.

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#### SEIZURE OF DUTCH SHIPS IS DEFENDED BY BRITISH

Reply To Amsterdam Note Cites Progress Of Negotiations To Prove Act Justified

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 1.—The reply made by Great Britain to the note presented by the Netherlands concerning the requisitioning of Dutch shipping in Allied ports regrets that allegations have been published in the Netherlands calculated to raise a misconception of what has occurred since the negotiations between Great Britain and Holland began in London in November, 1917.

The reply traces the negotiations which led to the drawing up of a proposed basis of agreement which Holland failed to ratify. Referring to the "modus vivendi" agreement reached on January 20, regarding shipping between the Netherlands and the United States, the reply states that this undoubtedly broke down owing to the opposition in Germany.

The same influence operated in the case of the tonnage clauses in the proposed basis of agreement.

The reply points out that the subsequent effort to arrive at a mutual arrangement was nullified by the objection made by the Netherlands Government to the employment of Dutch ships for military purposes or armed. Thereupon requisitioning them, which had already been mooted to the Dutch Delegate, became inevitable, otherwise the Central Powers would have achieved their very object of immobilising Dutch tonnage.

The assurances given by Great Britain on March 21, regarding the conditions under which the ships were requisitioned are now clearly restated and reaffirmed and it points out that they embrace no substantial departure from the originally proposed agreement.

The reply mentions that the associated governments recently extended facilities for the shipment of American grain to Holland.

Great Britain expresses perfect willingness to continue negotiations for an economic agreement.

#### The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road.

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\$50 opens a Checking Account

To illustrate vividly how "money makes money," the following table of ten cents a day saved is worth presenting:

End of	Interest at 4%
1st year.....	\$36.50 \$1.47
2nd ".....	74.47 3.00
3rd ".....	112.98 4.60
4th ".....	155.08 6.26
5th ".....	197.84 7.99
6th ".....	242.33 9.78
7th ".....	288.61 11.65
8th ".....	336.77 13.60
9th ".....	386.87 15.62
10th ".....	439.00 17.73
11th ".....	493.23 19.92
12th ".....	549.65 22.20
13th ".....	608.35 24.57
14th ".....	669.43 27.04
15th ".....	732.97 29.61
16th ".....	799.06 32.28
17th ".....	867.86 35.06
18th ".....	939.42 37.95
19th ".....	1,013.87 40.96
20th ".....	1,091.23 .....

Every man, woman and child with an income of less than \$15.00 a month should have a savings account.

Add a link each month to your chain of independence.

\$1 opens a Savings Account  
\$50 opens a Checking Account

#### OIL CO. BOATS SAVE 253 AS KIANGKWAN SINKS

Socony And Asiatic Petroleum Craft Come To Rescue; Body Of Captain Recovered

Prompt action by Manager E. J. Harris of the Standard Oil Company Installation and Manager Moon of the Asiatic Petroleum Company Installation at Hankow resulted in the rescue of 253 Chinese passengers of the ill-fated China Merchants Navigation Company Steamer Kiangkwang, which was sunk after a collision with the Chinese Gunboat Chutsai, 10 1/2 from Hankow last Thursday evening. Fifty were saved from drowning by the Fu Chung Coal Corporation launch.

The body of Captain Conley, who went down with the Kiangkwang, was recovered yesterday some miles down the river from Hankow, according to a telegram received by the offices of the China Merchants Navigation Company.

Officers of the Standard Oil Company in Shanghai have received reports of the accident, and the action of the crews of the Chinese Gunboats Chutsai and Chutai are condemned in the despatches. Manager Harris of the Standard Oil Company Installation stated that he heard shots fired.

The wreck occurred during a heavy thunderstorm and flashes of lightning made the wreck visible from the Standard Oil Company Installation. The crash of timbers, the cries of passengers and the hissing of escaping steam attracted the attention of people on shore and the lightning flashes showed the two steamers locked in the river.

The Standard Oil motor ships Mei Ming and Mei Kiang and the motor launch Mei Foo VI were immediately rushed to the scene and Manager Harris took command of the Mei Ming. Captain O'Kane was in charge of the Mei Kiang and the Mei Foo VI was in command of Mr. G. Nyland. The three boats left the Installation shortly after eight o'clock and returned at 9.30 with 224 survivors. Seventy passengers who were swimming and clinging to wreckage were taken from the water by the Mei Ming, Mr. Harris, Chief Engineer D. E. Saville and the Chinese crew doing yeoman's work in saving life. The Mei Kiang saved 93 and the Mei Foo VI took 49 from the water. Several were rescued from a floating deck house.

The Asiatic Petroleum Company boats Sumatra and Kessler stood by and saved 29, while a steam launch owned by Fu Chung Coal Corporation rescued 50.

The Central China Post states that 300 were saved and 500 were drowned.

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## SECOND U.S. IMPORT BAN IS ANNOUNCED

Instructions Received At Consulate Not To Certify Invoices Unless With License Number

The American Consulate-General here has received instructions to the effect that on and after May 13 it is not to certify consular invoices covering foreign articles shipped to the United States unless they contain the number of the United States import license.

A general license has been issued covering the importation of all commodities, both restricted and unrestricted, from all countries into the possessions and protectorates of the United States, provided such importation is for consumption there and not for reshipment to the United States.

The articles included in the following list will not be licensed for import into the United States if shipped after May 13, except as therein specifically indicated:

There are several articles in the list received by the American Consulate-General which are unintelligible, having apparently been mutilated in transmission, and which therefore cannot now be published.

### 45 Items In List

1. Lime (except from Canada).
  2. Talc and soapstone (except from Canada).
  3. Shellfish (not including crabmeat from Japan; except from Canada and Newfoundland).
  4. Molybdenum (except from Canada and Mexico).
  5. Tobacco leaf (except from Cuba and West Indies).
  6. Fish, fresh, smoked or preserved (except from Canada, Mexico, Newfoundland and Scandinavia).
  7. Animal oil (Europe only).
- Following articles granted only from Canada and Mexico:
8. Aloxite and borocarbonate.
  9. Borax.
  10. Cement for building purposes.
  11. Chloride of lime.
  12. Cyanide of soda.
  13. Dairy products.
  14. Ferromanganese and spiegel.
  15. Lead.
  16. Magnesite.
  17. Meat products and preserved meats.
  18. Paraffin.
  19. Pumice.
  20. Starch.
  21. Stone and manufactures thereof.

Following articles granted only (a) overland from Canada and Mexico, (b) as return cargo from European countries only when shipped from convenient port and when loaded without undue delay:

22. Crude tartar or wine lees.
23. Bones, hoofs and horns, unmanufactured.
24. Baskets of wood, bamboo, straw or composition of wood.
25. Cork, unmanufactured, and manufactures thereof.
26. Eatable substances not specifically provided for in the tariff schedules.
27. Eggs, dried, frozen, prepared or preserved and yolks of eggs.
28. Fats.
29. Fuller's earth.
30. Furniture.
31. Furs and manufactures thereof (not including fur hats, for not on the skin prepared for hatters' use nor raw seal skins from Uruguay).
32. Glass and glassware (not including lenses, opera and field glasses, optical instruments, spectacles, eye-glasses, goggles, surveying instruments, telescopes, microscopes and plates or discs for use in the manufacture of optical goods).
33. Glue and glue size.
34. Glue stock and raw hide cuttings.
35. Hair, human, and manufactures thereof.
36. Horsehair, artificial, and manufactures thereof.
37. Indigo synthetic.
38. Ivory, animal, and manufactures thereof.
39. Licorice root.
40. Moss and sea weeds.
41. Paper and manufactures thereof (not including books and other printed matter).
42. Paper stock crude (not including wood-pulp).
43. Straw and grass, manufactured, and manufactures thereof.
44. Tea waste, siftings or sweepings.
45. Vanilla beans.

Following article granted from any country but only coming as deck cargo or coming on vessels unfit for essential imports:

46. Quebracho wood.

**Special Regulations**

Regarding goods which are specified in the list, to allow their import from certain countries this stipulation is applicable only in respect of goods which are produced in these countries and not for goods which are produced in another country and which merely pass through the specified countries.

Import permits for goods on which the embargo is placed shall become invalid unless the goods are shipped on or before May 13.

Import permits in respect to the goods contained under Nos. 22 to 45 in the list, shipped in Europe, and those under No. 46 will also become invalid unless they are shipped before May 13 but if they conform to the conditions of this list as regards the country of shipment, etc., application may be made for fresh import permits.

## 'Side-Door Pullmans' For U. S. Troops On Way To Front



Happy American marines riding in "side-door pullmans" from a seaport to their training camp in France.

## TAKE THE OTHERS FIRST, SAID ENGLISH WOUNDED

Stories Of Spartan Conduct—Only One Of Four American Surgeons Back From Battle

American Expeditionary force in France, April 4.—When the German drive against the allied front started, the American Army Medical Service sent a detachment of four surgeons to aid the British.

Today one of them reached the army headquarters. The other three are missing, and it is not known whether they were captured, wounded or killed.

Striking stories of the Spartan spirit of the British wounded are told here. One is that there were 300 wounded in a field hospital, and there were accommodations for taking away only forty.

Surgeons went through to select the fortunate ones. Not one Englishman asked to be favored, but scores of them, when approached, pointed to others, saying, "Take them first."

Two medical officers of high rank came to the American front today to make an inspection of an advanced station. It was necessary for them to leave their automobile at a point two miles back and proceed on foot along a road in sight of the foe, in company with fifteen men.

The Germans got the range of the party, which had traveled not more than 100 yards when shrapnel began to fall about them. A moment later there was a spectacle of two world-famous surgeons spilling their natty uniforms by lying flat in the muddy road. They soon beat a retreat to their car and speeded away, deciding that the inspection would have to wait.

## TRAVELERS CHECKS

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When you carry your funds in WELLS FARGO TRAVELERS CHECKS you secure:

A mailing address where letters can be sent and from which they will be forwarded if necessary. Have your friends address your letters in care of Wells Fargo offices in the several cities you propose visiting. We will do the rest.

An interested advisor in every town who will gladly tell you about what to see, where to go, and the thousand and one little things that only a native can tell.

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Telephone 4241.  
OWEN WILLIAMS,  
General Agent.

## OUTCRY AGAINST DAIMLERS

Company's War Profits Placed at 400,000,000 Marks Monthly

Washington, April 4.—German editorial comment on the revelations in the Reichstag Main Committee growing out of the investigation of the Daimler Motor Works has reached the Government through official channels, and some interesting extracts from these editorials were made public today by the Committee on Public Information. The investigation showed that the Daimler company was earning 173 percent profit a year, although its sworn statements placed the profits at 11 percent, and that while the company was earning 400,000,000 marks monthly in excess of its peace-time profits, it had threatened to reduce its output unless higher prices were paid.

Extracts from editorials as made public follow:

Hamburg Correspondent. (Pan-German.) March 10.—"This affair has undoubtedly shaken public confidence in the inviolability of responsible Government officers. Yet little as criminal profits are excusable, the fact remains that without the great accomplishments of German industry, Hindenburg's 1916 program would not have been possible. The huge sums extorted from the nation must be repaid."

Deutsche Zeitung. (Pan-German.) March 11.—"The sensational exploitation of the Daimler case is prompted by small party politics, but the German people are not sufficiently Gallied to find pleasure in scandals like those of Paris. The Daimler Works have performed great services for the Fatherland, and if the case is exploited in Socialist fashion the consequences for the new war loan may be disastrous. It is already reported that private persons have withdrawn their subscriptions on account of the scandal."

Munchener Neueste Nachrichten.

(Progressive.) March 9.—"It is natural to allow munition plant to set high prices in order to stimulate production and prepare for the transition from war to peace, but it is necessary to force lower prices when they are too high. The war tax is only a half measure, and the excessive accumulation of profits is not prevented. The possibility of checking excess profits in munition production is shown by England and America. The military authorities and the Imperial Government may rest assured of the people's support in energetically resisting price raising."

Frankfurter Zeitung. (Liberal.) March 10.—"The instigators of strikes were most severely punished, yet the Daimler management, which threatened curtailment of output if its fabulous profits were not swelled, is guilty of a great offense. The Daimler case is, at bottom, typical for the war industries are reaping untold profits. It is absolutely inconsistent that an appeal to duty is considered sufficient for the soldier, but an appeal to greed is necessary to get producers at home."

Berliner Tageblatt. (Liberal.) March 10.—"Energetic action by the authorities and the Reichstag is demanded. Such enterprises as the Daimler firm are not compelled to submit books for inspection, while every little trader selling vegetables must show his profits. We demand Government confiscation of illegal profits, and, if necessary, control."

Vorwärts. (Government Socialist.) March 10.—"The Daimler revelations will hardly occasion the same surprise in financial circles as among the masses. The Daimler company's purpose was not to deceive the financial world, but the authorities, so that its real profits might be kept from the public's knowledge. The company reckoned upon the commercial ignorance of the Government, and this experience shows that such reliance is usually justified."

## FETE-TRIANON

in aid of  
French and Belgian War Relief Funds

3rd and 4th. May, 1918 at the  
FRENCH PARK

Benevolence Sale from 3 p.m.  
Tea Party with Dancing at 5 p.m.

Cabaret from 9 p.m.

Entrance ..... \$1.00  
Tea ..... \$1.00  
Cabaret and Supper... \$5.00

Booking of Supper-Tables at Moutrie's

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THE ELECTRIC IRON IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

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A TRIAL WILL DEMONSTRATE ITS MANY ADVANTAGES.

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When you buy a car be sure you are protected in the future. Be sure you have a car that will give the utmost in service, economy and comfort.

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offers all that is good in a motor car.  
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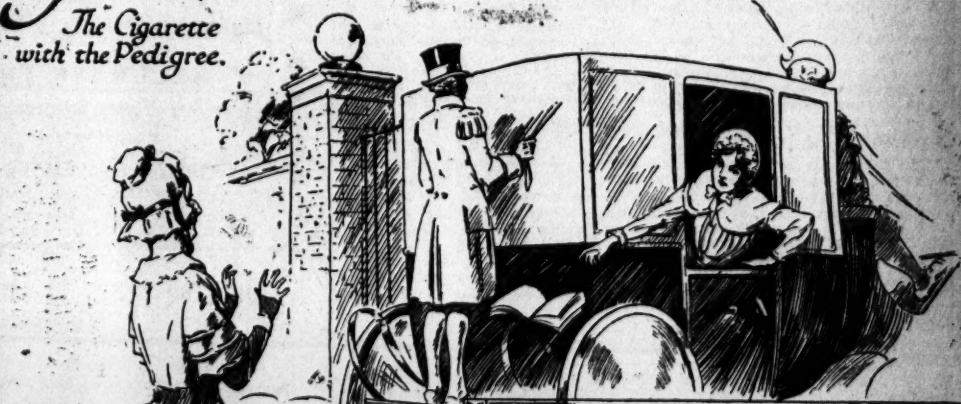
**The Central Garage**

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Cent. 2661

## "The Three Castles" VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

The Cigarette with the Pedigree.



"But, lo! and just as the coach drove off, Miss Sharp put her pale face out of the window and actually flung the book back into the garden."

W.M. Thackeray "Vanity Fair" Ch. I.

"Johnson's Dictionary" well, that was a pity, for a Dictionary is a useful thing. It will tell you many things you want to know e.g. the word Tobacco is derived from the Indian name for a pipe and Cigarette is "a little Cigar": but for a knowledge of The Three Castles Cigarettes one must turn to Thackeray's "Virginians" for there he says:—

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the 'THREE CASTLES'."

W.M. THACKERAY "The Virginians"



W.D. & H.O. WILLS, Bristol & London, England.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.



## \$3,000,000 RISE IN WAGES IS GIVEN BY STANDARD OIL

Announcement Marks The First Union Meeting Between The Officials And Workers

10 PERCENT FOR 30,000 MEN

They Will Also Get Old Age And Service Annuities, And Sick Benefits

New York, April 2.—A 10 percent wage increase for nearly all the 30,000 employees of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, together with a series of old age and service annuities, sick benefits, and an elaborate plan for improvement of sanitary conditions of working and living, were announced last night when, for the first time in the history of the Standard Oil, officials of the company and delegates elected by the workers, dined and conferred together. The dinner, held in the Standard Oil Building at 28 Broadway, marked the beginning of industrial democracy for that organization, and benefits conferred by the company were of such import to its workers that the occasion was regarded by oil men of high authority as marking a new era in the whole oil industry.

It was pointed out that when the Standard of New Jersey some time ago adopted the eight-hour day for its employees, all the other companies into which the organization was split when the parent concern was dissolved quickly followed suit. Hence it was predicted that the wage increase and industrial improvements announced last night would extend within a short time to the entire Standard Oil business and, almost inevitably, to the oil industry as a whole.

That John D. Rockefeller, Sr., is taking a personal interest in the promotion of better relations with the company's employees was shown when it was announced that he had subscribed \$50,000 worth of the stock in the new Bayonne Housing Corporation which is to build model tenements for the working people in Bayonne and had donated that stock for extension work in connection with the new Bayonne Y. M. C. A. toward the construction of which Mr. Rockefeller's gift of \$100,000 was announced at the same time.

A feature of a new era between the company and its men, which was emphasized last night both by officers of the company and by representatives of working men, was the prospect it offered of complete harmony during the war. All branches of the company's workers were represented last night except the boiler-makers of one plant, who have made wage-increase demands. Their representatives refused the invitation, but at the time they had no idea of the extent to which the company was prepared to go, and other workers last night believed that they would adopt a conciliatory attitude in view of the concern's concessions. They are, however, a very minor portion of the workers. The wage increase was announced by W. C. Teagle, President of the company, who said that on the bulletin boards of the concern today will appear this notice:

"Effective April 1 an increase will be made averaging 10 percent in rates of pay, applicable to all wage-earners except first-class bricklayers and watchmen, whose rates will be increased 5 percent, and lead-burners, whose rates were previously increased. On account of the urgent demands for output due to war conditions, beginning as soon after April 8 as practicable, and subject to supplies of material being available, the mechanical department will until further notice be given an opportunity to work fifty-six hours per week, and time and one-half will be paid for all work in excess of the present schedule of forty-eight hours per week."

**70 Percent Average Increase**  
With this advance the company in the last two years and seven months has granted total raise in wages averaging 70 percent, in all classes of labor and 98 percent increase in common labor. At the same time it makes an annual readjustment of the payment of salaried employees. The increase just announced is estimated roughly at \$3,000,000 a year. If extended to all Standard Oil plants it will equal many times that sum.

The dinner was held in the big dining room on the fifteenth floor of the building, heretofore used only by important officials of the company. There were about 150 guests, including the seventy-five delegates representing the workers and these officers of the company: A. C. Bedford, Chairman; W. C. Teagle, President; F. H. Bedford, F. D. Asche, S. B. Hunt, O. T. Waring, G. H. Jones, Directors; G. T. White, Secretary; C. O. Swain, C. J. Hicks, C. G. Black, G. W. McKnight, C. E. Graft, J. P. Krebs, H. L. Gerstenberger, F. H. Baldwin, W. C. Poehner, R. T. Hewitt and T. R. Parker.

One official presided at each of the seventeen tables, about which the diners were grouped. The hall was decorated with American flags. An orchestra played patriotic songs and officers and men sang them fervently.

G. J. Hicks, executive assistant to the Chairman of the board, laid before the diners, who included two women delegates, the plan for annuities and benefits, and announced that the company proposed to make arrangements with the Equitable Life Assurance Society whereby all employees, after one year's service, without cost to themselves, shall be given an individual life insurance policy. One year's service carries a death benefit equal to three months' full pay; two years' service, five months' full pay, and so on progressively, until five years and over carries the equivalent of twelve months' full pay, with a minimum of \$500, and a maximum of \$2,000. A feature of the plan is that these policies do not necessarily lapse when an employee leaves the service. The former employee can continue the policy himself by paying the required premiums, without the need of undergoing further medical examination.

Annuities are planned on the basis

## Taft's Son To Win Army Commission



Sergeant-Major Charles P. Taft, son of ex-President Taft, has been recommended through the regular military channels for promotion to the commissioned rank. He has been at the front some time.

of a regular allowance of 2 percent of salary for each year of service for all employees at the age of 65 years, after twenty years' service, with a minimum of \$300 per annum and a maximum of 75 percent of salary. Special provisions are made for employees less than 65 years of age, retired after twenty and twenty-five years of service. Accident disability is covered by the provisions of the State workmen's compensation law, while in cases of sickness of employees of one year's service and over are to receive for disability of more than seven days half pay for periods ranging from six weeks to a year, depending upon length of service.

**To Examine All Applicants**  
A feature of the duties of the employment department is the proposed medical examination of all applicants in order to determine that a man is in fit condition and is not assigned to a job to which he may be unequal. Emphasis was laid on the point that "no discrimination is to be made on account of membership or non-membership in any church, society or fraternity or union."

Mrs. Hicks then detailed regulations proposed governing the discharge of employees, aimed to insure every man a feeling of full security in his job. A definite list of offenses was agreed to for which alone a man shall be subject to summary dismissal. Those included obvious violations of law, such as fighting, carrying concealed weapons, drunkenness, stealing and violation of safety rules. For offenses other than these no employee is to be discharged without having been notified that a repetition of the offense would make him liable to dismissal. It was made plain that any employee who felt he had been unjustly treated, or subjected to unfair conditions had the right of appeal either in person or through his selected representative to the general superintendent, and on up to the higher officials of the company.

Mr. Hicks explained in detail the plans for sanitary improvement inside the Bayonne, Bayway and Eagle plants and the Bayonne housing improvement plan which is being worked out by the Bayonne Chamber of Commerce in conjunction with representatives of the Standard and other

large plants in that city. W. C. Teagle, President of the company, devoted his address to the workers largely to a discussion of the company's participation in the war. In part he said:

"Industrial peace, as well as peace between the nations, must depend upon the mutual sympathy and understanding between all sections of industry and by an equitable division of the proceeds of that industry between the two partners of American business—capital and labor. It is in recognition of this truth that we are here this evening. We want to explain to you, the representatives of our employees, our policy toward you to make you understand that no position conscientiously filled is unimportant, that every task is essential and that the prosperity and continued development of the business is, in some proportionate degree, dependent upon each individual. The personal interest and hearty co-operation of all in the organization means not merely the company's success, but the success of all in its service. This company has never been afraid to try out, in a more important position, an employee who showed ability and a desire to progress. Our ambition is to give every one an opportunity to help himself and to better his position."

"There are two outstanding points in the policy of the company in this respect. First, fair treatment and fair working conditions. The company is proud of its record in these matters. We hope that this meeting tonight will strengthen the confidence of all employees in the company's sincerity and good faith. Our company was one of the first of the larger industrial corporations to voluntarily adopt the eight-hour day, paying for the eight-hour day the same wage as was previously paid for twelve and nine-hour days."

### Stands For Fair Wages

"Second—The policy of the company has been that welfare work is not regarded in any sense as a substitute for fair wages. I cannot emphasize this too strongly. The company stands for paying its employees as high wages or a little higher than is paid by other employers of labor in the same localities. In establishing such comparisons it should be borne in mind that nearly all our employees have steady work, and therefore uninterrupted incomes, and the company is constantly striving to extend this policy."

"This company has sought, in addition to providing steady work, to increase wages to keep pace with the advance in the cost of living. The March number of the Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes the result of an investigation concerning the increased cost of living in the Philadelphia shipyard district. The investigation covered 612 families, and showed that the increase in 1917, as compared with the cost of living in 1914 was 43.5 percent. Since Aug. 1, 1915, wages have been increased by the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) five times, so that the average increase for all classes of labor since that date has been 62.8 percent. The rate for common labor increased 80.57 percent."

"I sincerely trust that each one of

you will use your influence with your fellow-employees to work if required, up to fifty-six hours per week, in order that the company may be able to meet the demands for increased output that are being made upon us by the Government. We trust that this will be the first of many gatherings of a like character and that with complete co-operation we may be able to assist each other in an increasing degree as the years go by and so establish a relationship between the company and its employees, the benefit of which we hope will not be confined to ourselves but will add its quota to the solution of the industrial problem of the day."

A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the Board of Directors, told the gathering of the elaborate organization of the company for war work and pointed out that the time had come when the politician and the executive must work together, and that capital and labor, likewise, must join hands, the final responsibility for the maximum war-time production falling upon the shoulders of the individual workers. He emphasized his belief that the war can be won only by a great army of American soldiers in France and said that to make that army effective there must be a great, closely organized and fully co-operating industrial army behind the lines at home. The gathering was not one of capital and labor, he said, since both officials and wage workers are employees of the company.

"I have no doubt whatever of the loyalty of our workers," he concluded. "I know that they are willing to do their full duty and that not because of a selfish spirit of personal gain, but because they are inspired with a patriotic desire to do their full share for the good of their country."

### The Workers' Side

The first to speak for the workers was Superintendent Kohler of the Bayonne refinery, who said:

"The newspapers have seen fit to call this John D. Rockefeller's 'New Republic in the Oil Business.' While that is well enough, I think it might be called the 'Introduction of Industrial Democracy in the Oil Business,' founded on humanitarian principles. Progress, co-operation of the best order—it is absolutely impossible to have these in industrial life if it is not founded on true democracy. We have heard about democracy in the newspapers, but we do not often see it put in its entirety in its full meaning. I think this is a sample of true democracy—bringing the employer and employee shoulder to shoulder in producing efficiency of the highest order."

"There is no possibility of getting close co-operation and the best harmonious dealing in business unless the man above works shoulder to shoulder with the man below, but the man above are not the only ones who are under obligations. The workingmen, each and every one, must do their full duty for the many things the company has done. I want to say a few words for the men from Bayonne, who in the past have been made to suffer for the sins of their fathers. I want you to see these men as I

have found them. Never in the history of the company has any body of men been more faithful, more honest, than those on the pay rolls of the Bayonne contingent. They are men, with few exceptions, absolutely true to themselves, just and fair to their fellow workers, and true and loyal to the company and the country at large. If every industry and institution can

have the same of its employees than there is no question as to what the final result of this great struggle will be. It will be a final victory and a lasting victory because every one is doing his very best, and when the final consummation comes they will stand not second, but first."

Others who spoke for the employees were Joseph A. McDewitt, John Step-

hens, and J. McCoy. After the dinner, Mr. McDewitt, a millman, said to reporters that while the employees had not yet grasped the full significance of all the company had done, he felt certain they were immensely pleased and would meet their employers more than half way. He predicted that labor troubles in the company would be reduced to a minimum if not eliminated altogether.

## Drinking Water:

It is just as important that your water supply be pure and clean today as three months from now. Just as necessary for you to guard against sickness now as during the hot weather.

## The Brownlow Filter

Offers the best protection from impure drinking water, represents the most inexpensive form of health insurance.

See a Brownlow demonstrated, see how it is made, how it filters water and you will appreciate why you need one.



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**Do You Want to Increase Your Weight?**  
We produce 30,000 sacks of highest quality flour each day from best Chinese Wheat, free from dust and impurities. Our production of Bran amounts to 250 tons per day. We have been favored with orders from all over China, as well as from Singapore, Java, Sumatra and other Pacific Islands, and European ports. We have received the "Panel of Honor" from the President as a prize for the superiority of our flour, which consists of the following brands:

**BATTLE-SHIP** in green  
**STAR DECORATION** in green  
**HAPPINESS** in blue and red

To avoid imitation, the public are cautioned to note the above illustrations which are printed on each sack of the respective brands, viz: The "Battle-Ship" and the "Star Decoration" are in green print, while the "Happiness" is in blue and red. Samples furnished free on application to our head office, 49 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai. Best attention given to enquiries for quotations, and orders promptly executed.

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Lowest rates Phone 65

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Cult Dairy Telephone  
In large or small amounts. French Debentures



## SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World

## GOSSIP

## Shanghai Rifle Association

Squadding List for May, 1918

Following is the squadding list and time table for entrants in the Shanghai Rifle Association's annual rifle meeting:

Squads will attend the range as follows:—  
**First Squad.** Saturdays, May 4 and 11—6.30 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.  
 Sunday, May 5—7.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.  
 Sunday, May 12—8.00 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.  
**Second Squad.** Saturdays, May 4 and 11—6.50 a.m. and 2.20 p.m.  
 Sunday, May 5—7.50 a.m. and 2.50 p.m.  
 Sunday, May 12—8.30 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.  
**Third Squad.** Saturdays, May 4 and 11—7.10 a.m. and 2.40 p.m.  
 Sunday, May 5—8.10 a.m. and 2.10 p.m.  
 Sunday, May 12—9.00 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.  
**Sunday Objectors.** Saturday, May 4—8.30 a.m. and 4.00 p.m.  
 Saturday, May 11—4 p.m.  
 Monday, May 13—6 a.m.

No.	Names.	No.	Names.	No.	Names.	No.	Names.
1—Ashley, G. F.		23—Bladen, A. H.		87—Adamson, A. Q.		57—McCloy, C.	
2—Blackwood, W. H.		24—Bartolini, J.		88—Collaco, A. M.		58—Swan, A. H.	
3—Bloom, G.		25—Bedoni, C.		89—Diniz, A. F.		59—Wlner, R. F.	
4—Bladley, H. T.		26—Budell, V.		90—Dink, J. M.		60—Wlner, R. F.	
5—Britton, T. C.		27—Clifford, W. C. G.		91—Dink, F.		61—Lambert, H. W.	
6—Bonichi, F.		28—Cameron, J. E.		92—Fitch, G. A.			
7—Chapman, B. S.		29—Dawson, B.		93—Forsyth, W. J. E.			
8—Davis, A. C.		30—Forshaw, G. F.		94—Godby, A. C.			
9—Dequene, A. E.		31—Grant, C. P.		95—Gates, F.			
10—Godfrey, E. W.		32—Hollyer, W. G.		96—Jensen, G. V.			
11—Gomes, A. F.		33—Hu, William.		97—Johnson, G. A.			
12—Gutierrez, F.		34—Ilbert, O. L.		98—Lynch, E. H.			
13—Gow, D.		35—Lancaster, W. O.		99—Mathews, C.			
14—Fondy, C.		36—Lane, H.		100—Maher, C. W.			
15—Howe, E. K.		37—Leslie, W. H.		101—Marshall, G. W.			
16—Hodges, F. E.		38—Lester, A. G.		102—McBain, C.			
17—Hughes, A. J.		39—Monk, W. J.		103—May, E. A. G.			
18—Hykes, R. K.		40—Mitchell, T. W.		104—Prideaux, E. T.			
19—Kilene, C. E.		41—McAllister, D.		105—Picketing, H. E.			
20—Kodaira, H.		42—McCloy, C.		106—Reid, E. M.			
21—Lambert, H. W.		43—McKelvie, K.		107—Robinson, H.			
22—Larsen, C. E.		44—Rose, W. T.		108—Ransom, S. A.			
23—Macbeth, J.		45—Swan, A. H.		109—Straussman, E.			
24—Mathieson, N.		46—Snow, G. H. A.		110—Watson, W. S.			
25—Mead, L. J.		47—Smith, W. G.		111—Wilder, G. H.			
26—Mott, A. L.		48—Sullivan, P. D.		112—Vine, S.			
27—Munns, H. F.		49—Taylor, A. L.					
28—Patrick, H. C.		50—Tinkham, F. L.					
29—Sauer, W. E.		51—Thomson, C. E. M.					
30—Scott, V. E.		52—Woo, G. Y.					
31—Snapple, F. W.		53—White, Aug.					
32—Spring, T.		54—Wlner, R. F.					
33—Stevenson, S. R.		55—Viloudaki, N.					
34—Thomson, N.		56—Kori, Y.					
35—Wise, S.		57—Inowka, D.					
36—Wilson, E. O.		58—Kikuta, S.					
37—Johansson, J.		59—Kuwayama, S.					
		60—Kajiwara, S.					
		61—Morisawa, S.					
		62—Nakajima, K.					
		63—Otsuki, S.					
		64—Ogino, L.					
		65—Onshima, T.					
		66—Sasada, R.					
		67—Takakura, Y.					
		68—Tamekura, M.					
		69—Watanabe, G.					
		70—Watanabe, T.					
		71—Yamanaka, K.					

When asking for cards please mention number as stated against each name.

Owing to the noise and disturbance caused by motor cars and motor cycles being driven up to the firing point, members are kindly requested to note that such vehicles must not proceed farther than the huts (800/900 yards).

The Range watchmen have been instructed to see that this order is observed.

By order of the Committee,  
 (sgd.) A. M. COLLACO,  
 Secretary and Treasurer.

## MIDDLE SCHOOL SPORTS AT ST. JOHN'S TOMORROW

## Nine Teams To Compete In Track And Field Events At Jessfield

Nine middle schools will participate in the third annual inter-middle school athletic meet to be held tomorrow afternoon at 1.30 o'clock at Jessfield under the auspices of the

St. John's University General Athletic Association. They are the St. John's Y. M. C. A. School, Ching Chong Middle School, Fuh Tan Middle School, Medhurst College, Pootung Middle School, Ghan's Academy, Kiangsu Provincial Commercial School, Chekiang Second Middle School and the Kiangnan Middle School.

The events will be the same as those of the inter-collegiate athletic meet, minus the javelin throw. A silver cup will be awarded to the

individual champion of the day, a handsome silver shield will be given to the school winning the largest number of points, while silver pins will be given to winners of the first places in the events. Winners of second, third and fourth places will be given certificates of efficiency. In view of the large number of schools represented at the contest, the event promises to be one of keen competition. Other schools are expected to enter the meet to-day or tomorrow morning.

## U. S. SENATE GETS BILL TO PUNISH DISLOYALTY

## 20 Years' Imprisonment For Opposing U. S. War Program By Word Or Act

Washington, April 2.—In favorably reporting a bill to impose drastic penalties on disloyal acts, the Senate Judiciary Committee today adopted an amendment by Senator Poindexter, of Washington, prescribing imprisonment for twenty years and \$10,000 fine for "whoever shall by word or act, support or favor the cause of the German Empire or its allies in the present war or by word or act oppose the cause of the United States therein."

The Committee also approved the same penalties for persons obstructing Government war bond issues and for willfully "attempting" to obstruct recruiting or enlistment in the army.

The Poindexter amendment would make it unlawful for "any persons, in the presence or hearing of others, to utter any disloyal, threatening, profane, violent, scurrilous, contemptuous, slurring, abusive, or seditious language about the Government of the United States, or the

Constitution of the United States, or the President of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the army or navy of the United States, or the good and welfare of the United States or, any other language calculated to bring the United States or the United States Government or the President of the United States or the Constitution of the United States or the army or navy or soldiers or sailors of the United States or the flag of the United States, or the good and welfare of the United States, into contempt, scorn, contumely, or disrepute; or any language calculated to incite or inflame resistance to any duly constituted Federal or State

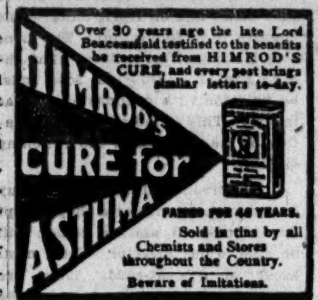
authority in connection with the prosecution of the war, or to threaten the good or welfare of the United States or the United States Government, or to advise, urge, or incite any curtailment of production in this country of anything or things, product or products necessary or essential to the prosecution of the war in which the United States may be engaged, with intent by such curtailment to cripple or hinder the United States in the prosecution of such war."

The Committee was unanimous in its action.

Other amendments written into

the bill by the Committee, with the same drastic penalties provided, prohibit, disloyal or abusive utterances or writings, display of enemy flags or any acts tending to curtail production of essential war products, or "to advocate, teach, favor, or defend" such acts.

Senator Jones, of New Mexico, introduced a resolution calling for the dismissal of any Government employee who performs any disloyal act, utters any seditious language against the President, or speaks disrespectfully of the flag.



## HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

## Grand Patriotic Performance

under the distinguished patronage of  
 SIR EVERARD FRASER, K.C.M.G.

IN AID OF THE  
 R.F.C. CONVALESCENT HOME

Monday, May 6th, at 9.15 p.m.

Special Programme  
 HELP OUR WOUNDED AIRMEN  
 BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S

(This space is kindly donated by Andrews and George.)

## SPRING TIME

IS

## LUX TIME

FETE TRIANON  
TODAY (FRENCH PARK) TOMORROW

Benevolence Sale 3 p.m. — Tea Dansant 5 p.m. — Cabaret Supper 9 p.m.

## PROGRAM FOR CABARET SUPPER

Cabaret Under the Management of Mrs. Isenman.

Dances Arranged by Mr. de Luca.

Music by the Carlton Orchestra.

## ACCOMPANISTS :

Messrs. Hodeige, Peacock, and Young

9.30 Dancing	10.35 Song—Mr. Meyer	11.15 Dancing	11.50 Dancing	12.45 Comic Song, Mr. Whitmore
10.00 Double Quartette	10.40 Dancing	11.20 Song—Aria from Mignon Mme. Fabre	12.00 Menuet Miss Newcomb, Mr. de Luca, Miss Sharp, Mr. Steinberg	12.50 Dancing
Mesdames Burkill, Thoresen, Isenman	10.45 Songs & Imitations Mr. Silas	11.25 Song—Mr. Edwards	12.10 Song—Mrs. Isherwood	12.55 Song—Valse Mireille Miss Jouravel
Messrs. Carson, Speelman, Blom, Meyer.	10.50 Song—April Morn Miss Jouravel	11.45 Duet—The Black Eyed Susan — by Messrs. Browne & Donne	12.15 Dancing	1.00 Patriotic Song by Mr. Hayges
10.10 Dancing	10.55 Dancing	11.35 Dancing	12.20 Song and Dance—Mr. Glemby	1.10 Dancing
10.15 Song — Ninon — Miss Shepherd	11.00 Magic—Mr. Dearn	11.40 Dance by the Misses Stephens	12.25 Song—Mr. Pardou	1.20 Song—Mr. Browne
10.20 Dancing	11.10 Gavotte Champetre arranged by Mr. de Luca, dance by Mme. Brown, Miles, Hunter and Racine	11.30 Song—Madame Blum	12.30 Dancing	1.30 Dancing Until Bedtime
10.25 Song—Mrs. Sartz			12.35 Song—Mr. Servanin	
10.30 Dancing			12.40 Song—Valley of Laughter—Mrs. McMeekin	

Tables for Cabaret Supper Can be booked at Moutrie's

Nothing to be sold outside the stalls. Weather cannot interfere with the Fete, the roof being covered with "Malthoid"



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Main Office, 100, Broad Street, New York  
Delaware, U. S. A.

Address all Communications to  
THE CHINA PRESS

Publication Office: Canton and Kiangsu Rd., 5th  
Floor, New York Office: World Building  
Washington Bureau: Metropolitan Bank Building  
Tokyo Bureau: Japan Advertiser Building

Subscription Rates: U. S. and Possessions  
Daily and Sunday, per Year, \$12.00  
Daily and Sunday, per Month, \$1.00

Foreign Postage, 10 cents per month, or  
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Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage  
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Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy; Sunday  
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Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S.  
Post Office, Shanghai, China.

Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.  
Telephone—1425 Business Office  
1425 Editorial Department.

Telegraph Address—MATTREIN SHANGHAI

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated  
Delaware, Publishers

## WEATHER

Fine weather at Shanghai. Thunder-  
storms in the South. Southerly  
winds North of the 30th parallel.

## DEATH

COOK:—On the 2nd of May, 1918, at  
10 Studey Avenue, Emma Louise,  
beloved wife of F. A. Cook, aged  
50 years. The funeral will take  
place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery  
on Friday, the 3rd day, at  
5 p.m.  
All friends are invited to attend.  
17523

## IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MAY 3, 1918

Work of The Rockefeller  
Foundation

GERMAN politicians and pub-  
licists have often, since the  
entry of the United States into the  
war, spread the charge against  
America that she entered the  
struggle of nations not for lofty  
principles of international morality  
but only through purely selfish and  
mercenary motives based on Amer-  
ican financial and commercial in-  
terests being intimately bound up  
with the success of her allies. Yet  
it has been left to American brains  
and American money to institute  
and carry on an out-and-out altruistic  
work which has no counterpart  
in Germany.

The First Report for 1918 of the  
Rockefeller Foundation, which was  
published in yesterday's issue of  
THE CHINA PRESS, tells its own tale.  
It is a record of Christian charity  
and unselfish beneficence. In-  
cidentally, it also provides a sharp  
and powerful contrast as repre-  
sented by two violently differing  
ideals. In the whole boasted  
system of Germany, there is no  
equivalent of the Rockefeller  
Foundation. Whilst Germany has  
produced a Krupp, to destroy with  
scientific and mathematical pre-  
cision the edifice of civilization  
which enlightened humanity had  
labored long and faithfully to erect,  
she has given birth to no healing  
influence such as the Rockefeller  
Foundation. The German ideal is  
to destroy, to beat down, to con-  
quer, to enslave humanity. The  
whole tendency of Germany has  
been steadily and consistently in  
the direction of destruction, not  
construction.

Contrast this with the work of  
the Rockefeller Foundation. The  
scope of this institution has not  
been a narrow national one but  
worldwide. Prior to the war, it  
was engaged in the task of health-  
building throughout the world.  
Since the war, there has been an  
extension of the work into the  
realm of the present struggle.

In the words of Dr. George E.  
Vincent, who resigned from the  
Presidency of the University of  
Minnesota in 1916 to become Pres-  
ident of the Rockefeller Founda-  
tion, and who outlined a few days  
ago the plans for the current year  
and the progress of the special  
activities recently begun, the work  
of the Rockefeller Foundation in  
1918 has two objects: (1) to help  
to win the war; (2) to make the  
world a better place to live in after  
the war.

It is not necessary to enter in  
detail into the character and scope  
of the work that has been done and  
is being done by the Rockefeller  
Foundation. Dr. Vincent has  
touched on that aspect of the in-  
stitution with sufficient lucidity in  
the exhaustive outline that appear-  
ed in our issue of yesterday. But  
a few facts and figures may not be  
out of place here. The disburse-  
ments made to the China Medical  
Board run into seven figures, and  
the buildings now in process of  
erection in Peking for a Rockefeller

Medical School and Hospital, to be  
equal in every respect, when com-  
pleted and staffed, to the standard  
of the best institutions of the kind  
in Europe or America, stand as a  
monument to the spirit of the  
Rockefeller Foundation.

In the latter part of last year,  
the China Medical Board began, in  
the Pinghsiang Colliery in Kiangsu  
Province, its first attempt to deal  
with hookworm control in mines.  
The Rockefeller Medical Board was  
at work in 1917 in thirty-seven  
areas, which included twenty-five  
foreign countries and twelve Amer-  
ican states. It would weary the  
reader to enumerate the various  
parts of the world where the work  
of the Rockefeller Medical Founda-  
tion has penetrated. Suffice it to  
say that wherever the need for  
medical research and for the pre-  
vention of disease has existed, there  
the Rockefeller Foundation has  
directed its energies.

From Venezuela to China, the  
work of the Rockefeller Founda-  
tion stands as a glowing credit to  
civilization. It is not a little  
ironical, in view of the reproach of  
self-seeking materialism levelled by  
the Germans at the United States,  
that it should have been left to the  
greatest capitalist the world has  
ever produced to initiate this work  
of unalloyed altruism.

## Correspondence

## An Appeal For Tank Week

EDITOR, THE CHINA PRESS  
Dear Sir:—The Briton, while by  
no means unpatriotic, is of a  
phlegmatic disposition and may be  
said scarcely to realize the thing  
which he knows. To us all, in this  
sheltered corner of the globe, im-  
mune from raids of night-flying air-  
ships and able to take our trip to  
Japan or elsewhere without fear of  
submarine ruthlessness, it is dif-  
ficult fully to appreciate the fact  
that Bill left the plough and  
Jim the factory to suffer wounds,  
agony and death that we may have  
preserved to us and ours freedom  
and well-being, and that Faith,  
Hope and Charity should not  
perish from the earth.

The Briton is phlegmatic, but he  
is neither unpatriotic nor uncharit-  
able, and it is in this belief that we  
are venturing on a kindly jolt of  
the elbow, a friendly dig in the  
ribs, as a means of gaining the at-  
tention of those, who for reasons  
best known to themselves, are  
debarred from lending their physi-  
cal aid to the land from which they  
derived their "birth and infant  
nurture."

To these, who are unable like Bill  
and Jim to give their all, we appeal  
for such aid as will make of "Tank  
Week" an assured success and of  
veritable assistance to the land we  
love.

We greatly desire to raise during  
that time for the British National  
War Loan a minimum amount of  
£250,000, a sum sufficient to finance  
our Empire's war expenditure for  
some three quarters of an hour, and  
we trust that each will subscribe  
according to his measure, to the  
length of his cabletow.

The original idea of constructing  
the Tank was to stimulate interest  
in the China and Japan War Savings  
Association, but the interest dis-  
played in the scheme was so great  
that the Committee invited outside  
co-operation for the management of  
"Tank Week" and the receipt of  
direct subscriptions to the British  
War Loan.

The Tank will be introduced to  
Shanghai on Saturday, when, at  
11.45 a.m., it will move off from the  
garden vicinity of the Garden  
Bridge under the escort of about  
100 of the Shanghai Volunteers  
under the command of Capt.  
Billings. On arrival at the Shang-  
hai Club, at noon, the escort will  
be relieved by a guard of Boy  
Scouts and Wolf Cubs. An invita-  
tion to take part has been extended  
to H. M. Naval Forces in port but  
whether their acceptance will be  
possible or not, is uncertain.

Sir Everard Fraser, K. C. M. G.,  
President of the Association, has  
kindly consented to give a short  
address in the Shanghai Club, after  
which Mr. C. M. Bain will conduct  
an auction, in which the privilege  
of signing the first application in  
Tank Week for National Loan  
Bonds will be knocked down to the  
tender of the largest application,  
and a similar auction for the highest  
subscriber to the War Savings  
Association.

Several ladies have kindly pro-  
mised their services in connection  
with the sale of tickets in the War  
Savings Sweepstake, photographs of  
the Tank, and a pamphlet entitled  
"The History of a Tank;" the pro-  
ceeds of the sale of the last-named  
two are to be devoted to the  
B. W. W. A.

Throughout the week the Tank  
will perambulate the streets of the  
Settlement, and canvassers will call  
upon all and sundry and offer them  
an opportunity to help in the War  
for Civilization, but if any would-be  
subscriber should, in the pressure of  
work, be overlooked, a telephone  
message to Central 1984 will receive  
immediate attention.

We are trying to help, Mr.  
Editor; will your readers join hands  
with us? Yours faithfully,  
The Tank Committee.

Shanghai, May 2, 1918.

## All England On Rations

A snow-storm in Chicago is felt  
at the dinner-tables of London, so  
interrelated are the conditions of  
modern life and so dependent is  
England upon us for her very sus-  
tenance, says The Literary Digest.  
The great dislocation of shipping,  
due both to the depredations of the  
U-boats and the exigencies of war,  
is the reason assigned by the British  
journals for the delicate food-situa-  
tion which confronts the British  
Isles. Meat, butter, bacon, they tell  
us, have almost vanished, and the  
authorities have had to resort to a  
drastic system of rationing to secure  
anything like an equitable distribu-  
tion of food. London and the sur-  
rounding counties were first placed  
on rations, and on April 7 the whole  
country is to follow suit. The Lon-  
don Morning Post tells us that the  
card system is used and food must  
be paid for with coupons as well as  
money. This is the official explana-  
tion of the working of the rationing  
system:

"No person will be able to buy  
butter or margarine at a shop except  
on a food-card, and no person will  
be able to buy meat or a meat meal  
except on a meat-card. There are  
two kinds of regular food-cards—the  
food-card proper and the special  
foodcard issued to children under  
ten. For the purpose of buying  
butter and margarine there is no  
difference between these cards; and  
the object of having the different  
food-cards for children is to pro-  
vide for the possibility that other  
kinds of food may be rationed later  
on the same card, and that a differ-  
ent ration may be given to children.  
There are also two kinds of regular  
meat-cards—the meat-card proper  
and the child's meat-card issued to  
children under ten. These children  
are to receive half the ordinary  
ration of meat, and each coupon  
of the child's meat-card may there-  
fore be used to buy only half as  
much meat as a coupon of the meat-  
card proper. There will also be  
travelers' food and meat-cards for  
persons not resident in any fixed  
place and emergency food and  
meat-cards for other special cases.

"The cards allow butter and mar-  
garine and meat to be bought for  
the holders whose names have been  
entered upon them, or for other  
persons of the same households, up  
to fixed amounts in successive weeks.  
In order that more than the fixed  
amount may not be bought on any  
card, the food-cards have numbered  
butter and margarine squares and  
the meat-cards have detachable  
coupons, which must be canceled or  
detached when the purchase is  
made; and both squares and  
coupons are numbered to show the  
week for which they are valid.  
Each week ends on a Saturday at  
midnight."

Besides possessing a food-card, the  
unfortunate Englishman must be  
registered on the books of his but-  
cher and provision-dealer:

"In order to buy butter and  
margarine on a food-card, it must  
be registered with a retailer. For  
this purpose it should be taken as  
soon as it is received to the shop  
where the customer usually buys.  
The shopkeeper must make the pro-  
per entries upon it and detach and  
keep the counterfoil. In order to  
buy beef, mutton, pork or offal on  
a meat-card, it must be registered  
with a retailer. For this purpose a  
holder should take it as soon as it  
is received to his usual butcher.  
The butcher must make the proper  
entries upon it and detach and keep  
the counterfoil. This will not pre-  
vent its being used at other shops  
for buying other kinds of meat or  
meat-meals.

"No shop will be allowed to sell  
butter or margarine except the shop  
at which the holder of the card is  
registered. The shop at which the  
person is registered is only allowed  
to sell to him or her on production  
of a food-card. The shopkeeper will  
then cancel the square correspond-  
ing to the week in which the sale  
takes place. Supplies will be equal-  
ly divided among shopkeepers in  
each district according to the num-  
ber of their customers, and if suffi-  
cient quantities are available for the  
district as a whole the holder will  
get four ounces of butter and mar-  
garine a week on each card."

John Bull will lose his girth on  
being deprived of "the roast-beef of  
Old England," for the poor fellow  
is only allowed to spend ten cents  
at a time for meat—

"No shop will be allowed to sell  
butcher's meat, including pork and  
offal, except the shop at which the  
holder is registered, and then only  
on the production of the meat-card.  
The shopkeeper will cancel coupons  
corresponding to the amount of each  
purchase and the week in which it  
takes place. The butcher cannot  
supply the customer with butcher's  
meat or pork on more than three

coupons from each card in any one  
week. Each of these coupons per-  
mits the customer to spend ten  
cents on butcher's meat or pork, or  
if it is a child's coupon, five cents.

"There will be one coupon over  
on each card each week, and, if all  
three coupons for butcher's meat or  
pork are not used, there will be  
more than one coupon left. These  
may be used for buying any other  
kind of meat, such as bacon and  
ham, poultry, game, rabbits, cooked  
or tinned meats, etc., at any shop.  
The buyer must, however, produce  
meat-cards for the coupons to be  
detached. Every shop selling such  
kinds of meat will be compelled to  
display a poster showing exactly  
what weights of different kinds of  
meat correspond to one coupon."

The London restaurants have been  
hard hit, we learn, and are almost  
confined to fish and other non-ra-  
tioned food, for their customers are  
nearly all of them "coupon poor."  
These are the regulations:

"No restaurant or eating-house  
will serve a person with any meal  
of which meat forms a portion un-  
less the meat-card is produced for  
coupons to be detached. If, there-  
fore, all the coupons for buying  
meat have already been used, it  
will be impossible to obtain meat  
meals. The proprietor is not bound  
to serve the customer with any  
special weight of meat, but when he  
comes to account to his food office  
for the meat he has used he will  
have to produce one coupon for  
every five ounces of uncooked but-  
cher's meat and pork he has used,  
and similarly with other kinds of  
meat. The restaurant may require  
the customer to give up only half  
a coupon for a meat-meal, but it  
will then naturally not supply so  
much meat as for one whole cou-  
pon."

The London Saturday Review  
makes a desperate endeavor to ex-  
tract some humor from the situa-  
tion:

"The public will learn with sur-  
prise that such delicacies as sweet-  
bread, kidneys, tongue, calf's head  
and pigs' feet are included under  
the unappetizing description of  
'offal.' A rose, we know, would  
smell as sweet by any name; and  
the epicure, or even the glutton,  
will be glad to know that for a  
week, at all events, he can be served  
with the above-mentioned 'offal'  
without a meat-card, which he  
necessarily leaves at home. Lord  
Rhonda made a defense of his  
policy of fixing prices which was  
animated rather than convincing.  
The fact remains that there is a  
great deal of meat and chicken in  
the shops which is rotting because  
people are not allowed to buy it.  
In his democratic desire to reduce  
Belgravia and Bermondsey to the  
same rations Lord Rhonda is caus-  
ing food to be thrown away."

From the London New Statesman  
we learn that the scheme has had  
beneficial effects:

"What happened in London dur-  
ing the first days of the week was  
a tremendous drop in meat pur-  
chases, alike at the butcher's and  
at the restaurants, the great ma-  
jority of households reserving their  
coupons until the end of the week  
in order to secure the Sunday joint.  
Meanwhile the post-office reports an  
extraordinary increase in the num-  
ber of parcels apparently containing  
meat, poultry, cheese and butter  
received by Londoners from country  
friends and country shopkeepers and  
farmers."

## America Soon To Be Dry?

Following is the text of the  
American "dry" amendment pro-  
posed by Congress December 18 and  
already ratified by eleven out of the  
required thirty-six states:

"Be it resolved by the Senate and  
House of Representatives, that the  
following amendment to the consti-  
tution be, and hereby is, proposed  
to the states to become valid as a  
part of the constitution when ratified  
by the legislatures of the several  
states as provided by the constitu-  
tion:

"Section 1—After one year from  
the ratification of this article the  
manufacture, sale or transportation  
of intoxicating liquors within, the  
importation thereof into, or the ex-  
portation thereof from, the United  
States and all territory subject to  
the jurisdiction thereof for beverage  
purposes is hereby prohibited.

"Section 2—The Congress and the  
several states shall have concurrent  
power to enforce this article by ap-  
propriate legislation.

"Section 3—This article shall not  
be in operation unless it shall have  
been ratified as an amendment to  
the constitution by the legislatures  
of the several states, as provided in  
the constitution, within seven years  
from the date of the submission  
thereof to the states by the con-  
gress."

## First Bombardment

An American Soldier's  
Impression

By Rifleman Patrick MacGill  
(Author of "The Great Push")

The night was clear and cold,  
with a full moon rising high in the  
sky across the remote passionless  
stars. Hardly a sound broke the  
stillness, save when now and again  
a bullet whistled across the levels  
and sank with a dull thud into the  
sandbags that lined the parapet be-  
hind which a battalion of American  
soldiers were quartered.

Stanton was standing on the fire-  
step, gazing at the dark line of the  
enemy's trench which showed some  
five hundred yards away. What  
were the Germans doing now? he  
wondered. No doubt a few were  
standing on sentry behind the para-  
pet, others were asleep in their  
dug-outs, dreaming of home per-  
haps, and a few, no doubt, were  
out on ration-fatigue, carrying pro-  
visions up to the trench garrison.

Stanton leant on the parapet,  
resting his chin in his hands, and  
thought of many things and es-  
pecially of the events of the last  
three days. But the three days just  
past had been quite uneventful; they  
had slipped by in a dull monotony  
of simple duties unbroken by any  
incident or interruption, days with-  
out achievements or failures, dazed  
dull days when meals were eaten  
at appointed times and when duties  
were performed at certain hours.  
And this was war, this was what  
holding a line of trenches meant.  
Stanton had three days of it, and  
he voted that his first three days in  
the French firing line were the  
dullest he had ever spent in his life.

He looked at his wrist-watch and  
saw that his hour of duty was at  
an end.

"Hi! there Sullivan!" he called,  
shouting at a door which showed in  
the darkness opposite him: "It's  
your turn now."

As he spoke the door was shoved  
outwards and a man crawled from  
the dark recess of the dug-out into  
the trench.

"What will the time be?" Sullivan  
enquired, stretching his hands over  
his head and yawning.

"Time you were up here," Stanton  
replied.

"It's a quiet bit in a trench this,"  
said Sullivan, rubbing his eyes.

"I think that the Hineys over the  
way are all sleeping," said Stanton.  
"I wish they'd do something to  
warm us up."

"Meself wishes that too," said  
Sullivan, taking up his post on the  
firestep. "Lord save us all!"

It was the explosion out in front  
that drew the exclamation from  
Sullivan. Half a dozen shells fell  
almost simultaneously on No Man's  
Land, tearing up the ground and  
flinging the earth broadcast. Splin-  
ters flew across the parapet past the  
ears of Sullivan who was standing  
upright with his head well over the  
sandbags. Stanton, with no reason  
for doing so beyond the desire to  
show that he was as indifferent as  
the Irishman to danger, stood up  
also, and looked on the smoke of  
the shells curling over No Man's  
Land.

"Ah! ye're thryin' to frighten us  
now," said Sullivan, addressing the  
holders of the opposite trench. "But  
wait till we get at ye and then ye'll  
know somethin'."

Even as he spoke he heard the  
faroff croon of other shells which  
were coming through the air. One,  
two, three—dozens of them were  
approaching. The sky seemed full of  
them. And all were making for the  
trench, for the spot where he was  
standing. One went over his head  
and dropped in the field behind, a  
second was approaching and he felt  
that this one was going to hit him.  
He bent down, pleased to see that  
Stanton had also leant close in  
against the parapet. Suddenly the  
trench rocked and several sandbags  
were blown in on top of the men.  
The shell had burst immediately in  
front of the parapet.

"Hurled?" asked Sullivan, look-  
ing at Stanton.

"No. Are you?"

"The half iv the parapet is down  
me back," said Sullivan with a  
laugh. "But that is all."

The guns were now bellowing all  
along the line, and the quiet sector  
which the Americans held was quiet  
no longer. The whole line was  
belted with flame and curtained  
with blinding smoke. The trench  
world was dismantled from top to  
bottom; sandbags and the timber  
props of dug-outs were flying sky-  
high and falling all round. Parapet  
and sandbags, traverse and bay were  
dwindling to pieces. The black an-  
archy of war, with its agony and  
consternation had descended from  
the night and Sullivan and Stan-  
ton, impotent in the face of the bom-

bardment, could do nothing but  
cower in the shelter of the parapet  
and wait until the storm passed  
over.

No man was asleep now. Men  
crawled out from the dug-outs and  
stood in the trench looking blankly  
round them. An officer appeared  
from nowhere in particular and  
stood in the trench beside Sullivan.

"Keep cool, boys!" he said. "And  
get ready for an attack. The Ger-  
mans may follow up this bombard-  
ment with the bayonet."

"Stretcher bearers!"  
The cry came down the trench,  
and Sullivan passed it along.

"Go and give a hand at that big  
dug-out, Stanton," said the officer;  
"I'm afraid it's blown in."

Stanton raced along the trench,  
carrying his rifle. He came to a  
dug-out and stopped. It had fallen  
in and the head and shoulders of a  
man showed over a litter of beams  
and sand-bags.

"Are you hurt?" Stanton inquired.  
"Geel there's some weight on my  
stomach," the man articulated.

"Can you help me out?"

"I'll try anyway," said Stanton  
and started to unbury his fellow-  
man. At the end of ten minutes he  
had succeeded and the soldier was  
free. When the job was completed  
Stanton went back to his original  
post which was now comparatively  
quiet, for the German firing was  
lessening in intensity.

"They're not going to attack at  
all, sir, I think," Stanton remarked  
to the officer who was standing on  
the firestep speaking to Sullivan.

"It's all over now, I believe," said  
the officer. "It was some of our  
men on the right who were respon-

sible for this row. Half a dozen  
went out on listening and they came  
across a party of Germans. Two  
Hineys were taken prisoners and this  
must have annoyed the men across  
the way. Anyhow they started  
shelling out of pure spite."

"Begorra, it's splendid entertain-  
ment when a man's on sentry-go,"  
said Sullivan. "My hour's almost  
up now."

"I don't see much fun in this  
darned shelling," said Stanton. "I've  
lost a full hour's sleep over the job."  
So saying, he disappeared into the  
dug-out and ten minutes later he  
was lying on the floor asleep. His  
first bombardment was at an end,  
and he had forgotten to notice just  
how it had impressed him.

## Journalism At The Front

A Malayan contemporary has re-  
ceived from Lieut. B. Lowick, late of  
Messrs. Evans & Co., Singapore, an  
interesting souvenir of the war in  
the form of one of the first copies of  
the *Palestine News*, the weekly news-  
paper of the Egyptian Expeditionary  
Force of the British Army in occupied  
enemy territory.

The new publication, which is dated  
March 7, 1918, is not without interest  
even to us in this corner of the world,  
for it contains some news and views of  
local events and some items of general  
information that go to prove that its  
Editor has been at some pains to pro-  
duce a journal above the class usually  
produced at the front.

The *Palestine News* contains some  
interesting articles on the historical  
significance of some of the towns in  
Palestine which have been wrested  
from the hands of the Turks by the  
British forces.

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## Bringing Up Father



## World Notes And Comments

The French Government ordered the famous protest, made by the deputies of Alsace and Lorraine at the Bordeaux Parliament in 1871, to be read in all the schools and churches on the first of March of this year. There is another remarkable protest, made by representatives of Alsace and Lorraine in the Reichstag, which is not perhaps so well known. It occurred the first time that the fifteen representatives of the two martyred provinces took their places in the Berlin Parliament, in 1874. Teutsch, Deputy of Saverne, elected in 1871 to the National Assembly, had been chosen as spokesman. He reminded the Reichstag that one of the best-known jurists of Germany, Bluntschli, professor at the Heidelberg University, had declared that a cession of territory could be justified only when the citizens, enjoying full political rights, approved of the act. Teutsch said that both sentiment and reason in Alsace and Lorraine condemned the spoliation to which France, in her weakness, had been forced to submit. Two centuries of a common civilisation and common ideals had formed a bond which no violence could destroy. Following on this courageous protest, Teutsch and his fellow countrymen left the Reichstag in a body.

When the West of the United States meets the East of the same country, on board the first ship of the Ferris type launched on the Atlantic Coast by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, there is likely to be some heated dispute over the

pronunciation of the same Coyo, bestowed upon it. To call it anything else than "Kai-ote," in the trans-Missouri country, would once have been accounted an affectation, but the more cultured East will, of course, insist upon the Spanish pronunciation kol-o-tal, or something to that general effect.

Jerusalem and Bethlehem both have their famous churches. But if neither the Church of the Holy Sepulcher nor the Church of the Nativity existed, the associations which have made Palestine the holy land of the Christian religion would be more present to the traveler, journeying through Bethlehem or standing on the mount outside Jerusalem. What is there left of Bethlehem of the tribe of Judah in this description given by a British officer with the army in Palestine? "Like the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, the Church of the Nativity belongs to the three sects—Latin, Greek, and Armenian. The squabbles and jealousies of these three bodies are extraordinary. It is nothing for one to interrupt the service of another, when a struggle follows in the church. It is the duty of the guard to keep the peace." Husks, and sour ones at that, thinks the traveler, and turns for refreshment to the hills of which David sang. But to continue the officer's description, which is quoted in The Manchester Guardian: "In the Chapel of the Nativity a sentry stands on a little platform, about twenty-four inches

by twelve inches, and his sole duty is to guard the head of a screw about the size of a boot nail. It is only a brass screw. It is in a holy chapel which hangs on the chapel wall, and belongs to all three sects. There are holes in this chapel, and the edges of the holes are protected by a brass flange. Some years ago one of the screws holding the flange fell out, and the sects would not agree as to which sect was to replace it. In the end an unbeliever was called in to replace the screw. So many attempts by the different sects have been made to replace this screw that the Turks placed a guard over it. Our sentry took over the duty from the Turks. One wonders what the British Tommy thinks of it all as he guards that screw.

At last accounts, von Luxburg had fled from Argentina to Chile, making the third or fourth flight in which he had engaged since he was requested to return to Germany. On each occasion he seems to have been quite willing, even anxious, to take advantage of a safe-conduct to Berlin, until the safe-conduct was offered to him. Then he disappeared. Some day, of course, Count von Luxburg will have to report to the Wilhelmstrasse, but it is not clear that the Wilhelmstrasse is any more eager for the meeting than is the Count.

"Home, Sweet Home" is sung in the four corners of the world, wherever English is spoken. The song which the people of the Old Country love best has sprung from the inspiration of the two great barons of the Anglo-Saxon race, its words are those of an American, John Howard Payne, and its melody is English, the composition of Sir Henry Bishop. How near it lies to the American heart Adeline Patti well knew, as the little note which Motley has left of her singing in Vienna, years ago, shows. She was the furor at the time, and he says: "She is a dear, unsophisticated little thing. She considers herself an American, and sang 'Home, Sweet Home,' after dinner the other day, because she said she was sure we should like to hear it, and she sang it most delightfully." The love of that song by all Anglo-Saxons shows the identity of feeling which springs from an identity of source.

## Peking Day By Day

## The Premier's Return

Writing under date April 29, the Peking correspondent of the Peking and Tientsin Times states: "According to reliable information I learn that as a result of his interview with General Li Shun and General Lu Yung-hsiang at Nan-king, the Premier has decided to suspend hostilities with the South temporarily. It is considered that the Government has firmly established itself in Hunan and that nothing can be gained by continued fighting. The Premier is said to hold no extreme view now and is inclined to modify his former policy. Generals Li Shun and Lu Yung-hsiang have been given instructions to sound the Southern leaders and to ascertain whether or not they are willing to come to a reasonable settlement.

Although this report comes from a very reliable source and one that I have generally taken as authentic in the past, it conflicts so strongly with the information that I have obtained from other sources that I feel compelled to give the other side of the question. This view is that the Premier's trip to the South was for the purpose of securing the approval and support of the Tachuns and Commanders of the various Provinces and military units to force full military action being taken against the South. As a result not only have General Tsao Kun and his colleagues agreed to give the Premier the fullest support but even Tachun Li Shun and Chen Kwang-yuan have given their approval and expressed their willingness to support him in every way in connection with his operations against Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hunan, Szechuen, etc. It has been pointed out that since the success of the Northern troops at Hengyang and at Nanchang the Southern forces have become very much discouraged while the Northern soldiers have become very much elated. According to this source the prosecution of hostilities against the South will be more vigorous now than the Premier has returned with these promises of support.

Both of these reports are from responsible official sources either of which in any other Government in the world would be taken as official. Not knowing which report to believe myself I leave the reader to form his own conclusions. Yunnan Tachun's Plea For Peace General Tang Chi-yao, the Tachun

of Yunnan, has addressed a telegram to the President, urging the latter to lay down arms and enter into negotiations with the South for peace. After reviewing the present diplomatic situation of the country, the Yunnan Tachun concludes as follows: "Now Your Excellency once said that as the attention of the Government is entirely absorbed in the internal strife it has no time to look after other affairs. Now I should like to ask why the Government should consider it necessary to drag on the war and what irreconcilable hatred it entertains against the Southwest. Why should the Government look upon the foreign menace with indifference and turn its attention to the civil war? Who should be held responsible for this? The situation is highly critical at the present moment. It entirely rests with Your Excellency either to re-write the country in order to defend the country against foreign aggression or to bring disaster upon it by making it the victim of our aggressive neighbors. Being a man of little intelligence (sic), I can think of no other way to save the country. It seems to me that everything depends upon your Excellency."

## The Chinese Eastern Railway

Reuter's Agency in Peking is in receipt of the following communication from the Russian Legation with reference to the question of the present management of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which has lately been under the consideration of the competent Russian and Chinese authorities:

The contract for the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway 1896 provides for a board of directors to manage its affairs residing either in Petrograd or in Peking. In view of the present conditions in Russia the railway has severed its connection with Petrograd and the question of the election of a new board of directors in Peking had to be considered. A meeting of the shareholders of the railway, among whom the Russo-Asiatic Bank occupies the first place, was accordingly held at the Russo-Asiatic Bank today, April 27. Mr. Ku Chung-hsi, Civil Governor of Kirin, having previously been appointed president of the Russo-Chinese Society of the Chinese Eastern Railway by the Chinese Government in fulfillment of the above mentioned contract, the following board of directors, (which can be only Russians and Chinese) was elected at today's meeting: Lieut-General Horvath, acting vice-president and general manager, Vice-Admiral Kolchak, Mr. Oustrouloff, Count Zieversky, Mr. Konovloff, Mr. Yen Shih-ching and Mr. Shida. Members Mr. Futloff who was on the former board remains a member of the new board.

This election will allow of the solution of many questions which the local administration of the railway is not empowered to decide alone. It constitutes a valuable asset in the regular operation of the railway, the financial and working prospects of which have remained not only hopeful but in more than one instance unexpected satisfactory through the most difficult period of its existence. The railway is not only able to face the autonomous position it occupies now, but will remain the chief instrument for the commercial development of Northern Manchuria.

## Escaped Prisoners Captured

The Government has received a report from the Fengtien Tachun's Office stating that three of the eight Austrian prisoners of war, who lately escaped from Peking have been arrested by the Fengtien Police.

Another of the eight escaped Austrian prisoners has been arrested at the Pukw railway station by the Military Police.

## New Political Parties

Regarding the two new political parties, the An Fu Club and Ping Shieh, it is further learned that the organization of the former has been completed. It is composed of four departments and Mr. Wang Yi-tang, its chief promoter and Chairman of the National Council, has been elected Chief of the Political Department. The Club was formally opened on Sunday last. The Ping Shieh is being organized by General Chang Shao-cheng and is said to be opposed to the An Fu Club in its political views. Its organization will be completed soon.

## Expeditions Against Kwangtung

Military plans against Kwangtung have been completed as follows: The first expedition shall attack Nanchang by way of south Kiangsi. It shall be composed of two brigades of Kiangsi troops and a portion of the Chihli army. The second expedition shall advance from Fukien on Chaochow and is made up of Fukien and Chekiang troops. In addition, warships shall be dispatched to the south sea to render assistance.

## The Sino-Japanese Negotiations

The Peking Daily News says that the Government has received a telegram from the Chinese Minister at Tokio stating that the new Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs does not intend to

change the policy of his predecessor towards China; nor has he any desire to bring pressure to bear upon Russia. His policy is to protect the life and liberty of the Japanese residents on the border of the Russian territory. He does not see any necessity to send an expedition to Russia, for fear of incurring the anger of the Russian people. In conclusion the Minister points out that the present Japanese Foreign Minister is thoroughly acquainted with the state of affairs in Northern Manchuria, etc. It is reported that after the receipt of the above telegram the Government is of the opinion that if the Japanese Government has no intention to send troops to Siberia, there is no necessity to ratify any resolutions arrived at in the present Sino-Japanese negotiations.

According to the Peking correspondent of the Peking and Tientsin Times, the Sino-Japanese negotiations have now nearly completed and have been handed over to the Foreign Office for the formal and final touches. The Chinese delegates, so the correspondent is informed, insisted that it should be definitely stated that the agreement would become null and void at the termination of the war. To this the Japanese delegates are said to have been strongly opposed. It is expected that the negotiations will be placed before the Cabinet Conference to be held next Thursday.

## A Tientsin Delegation

The four representatives of the Chambers of Commerce which have been delegated by the Tientsin Conference to approach the Government for the purpose of urging that hostilities between the North and South shall cease had an audience with the President yesterday. They pointed out the suffering that the people were undergoing on account of the continual fighting and the disaster that the commercial and business men must suffer if it continued. They also demanded to know the contents of the new Sino-Japanese negotiations and urged the Government to make public the nature of them. The President replied that as the Premier was returning that day, they should approach him on the matter and he assured them that the negotiation between the Chinese and Japanese were not of a serious nature and that the present excitement was due to exaggerated reports in the Press. The President promised to give the delegates every assistance and after eulogising their patriotism the audience was brought to an end.

## Premier and The Kiangsu Tachun

A Nanking telegram, dated April 27, states that in his conversation with General Li Shun, the Tachun, the Premier expressed his views regarding the situation as follows: "My policy has always been to effect a union of the country by adopting peaceful measures. This I have explained to you before. In advocating peace in the past I know you were protected by a similar desire; and I fully realise that you have done much towards that end al-

ready. The fundamental difference of opinion between the North and South is about the dissolved Parliament, and because we cannot agree on this point civil war is still going on in the country. This is to be deeply deplored. The South, however, has not as yet changed its attitude and the Central Government has been forced to adhere firmly to its original policy in order that the recalcitrant leaders may be brought back to their senses and the country be unified and the sufferings of the people allayed at an early date."

## Miscellaneous

Mons. M. Smet van Lerberghe, a Presidential Mandate has been issued appointing Li Chia-so, Tsing of Pingkiang, to act concurrently as Deputy for Foreign Affairs at Harbin.

At the request of Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, a Presidential Mandate has been issued appointing Li Chia-so, Tsing of Pingkiang, to act concurrently as Deputy for Foreign Affairs at Harbin.

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## WHY JAPAN DECLINED TO SEND HER ARMY TO FIGHT IN EUROPE

Unpreparedness Was Reason  
Given At Paris Conference,  
It Is Now Revealed

Washington, March 30.—A high Japanese authority stated today that the Japanese government, more than once approached by the Entente powers on the question of the possible despatching of a Japanese army to Europe, had been obliged to reply negatively, owing to the country's unpreparedness for engaging in the conflict on European territory.

Japan was last sounded on the subject at the Paris Inter-Alled conference, attended by Colonel E. M. House, representing the United States, the French delegates introducing the subject. Although they had received no instructions from Tokyo on the question, the Japanese representatives submitted a statement outlining the insurmountable obstacles to such an enterprise, and Colonel House concurred in the Japanese view.

The subject of compensation for Japan was never suggested, either by Japan or by any Allied government, it was authoritatively declared, and in considering the subject originally in the first months of the war the decision of the Japanese government was based upon purely practical considerations relating to transport and supplies.

Contrary to the general opinion, it was stated that the Japanese army is not completely furnished with modern equipment. It is short of every adjunct of a modern army, from gas masks to tanks, and possesses a very small number of airplanes. Even if ships were available for carrying a million Japanese troops to the Balkans or to France, they would lack the necessary equipment to make them efficient.

For the same reasons it would be impossible for Japan to send an army across Siberia to European Russia, this authority declared.

The military expedition Japan would have sent to Siberia, except for the disapproval of the United States, it was pointed out, was to be a police, rather than a fighting force, although sooner or later it might have had to confront German troops. The nation normally, however, it was asserted, would improve its army, and in now adding to it as rapidly as possible the equipment it lacks.

Japan's present abandonment of the plan to occupy Eastern Siberia is conditional upon developments in that country. The Tokyo Government places little confidence in the promises of the Bolshevik authorities.

While Japanese authorities are of the opinion Russia has forfeited the high consideration she is now receiving at the hands of the United States and of the Entente Powers, in as much as the Bolshevik government has violated Russia's solemn engagements, delivered the richest provinces of the country to the enemy and laid down its arms, she does not intend to interpose any obstacle in the way of the realization of the hopes entertained in respect to Russia by the American government. There is no question in the best informed circle here that if the German influence in Russia spreads, extending finally beyond the Ural Mountains, Japan, in her own interest, but with the approval of the Entente Powers, will invade Siberia, sending an army as far as Irkutsk, beyond Lake Baikal, to prevent the spread eastward from that point of any movement menacing to Japan or to the peace of China.

It is understood that the Japanese decision not to enter Eastern Siberia immediately does not extend to Northern Manchuria, which was occupied by Chinese military forces soon after the disturbances of the Bolsheviks began at Harbin. Japan and China, it is believed, are trying now to arrive at a common understanding with regard to Northern Manchuria and the Manchurian Railroad, including the future attitude of both governments concerning the Russian sphere in Northern Manchuria, which, there is reason to believe, Japan and China consider has passed by reason of the inability of Russia to fulfill her obligations in that country. The real question is whether Japan or China shall control the country in the future.

## NELSON MORRIS PUT INTO 1-A DRAFT LIST

Appeal Board Rejects His Claim  
Of Exemption By  
Chicago Packer

Chicago, March 29.—Nelson Morris, chairman of the board of directors of Morris and Co., packers, was placed today in Class 1-A of the draft by his district appeal board. Mr. Morris in his questionnaire claimed exemption on the ground that he was necessary to a vital industry. A few days ago he announced that he had accepted a position with the Government and would become one of the \$1 a year men and left for Washington.

The board in announcing that Morris had been placed in Class 1-A said that "since Mr. Morris had left for Washington to accept a position with the War Department it was clear that he was not essential to the business of Morris and Co."

## You Never Know All About Dogs By Tad



### News Brevities

The Patriotic League of Britons Overseas will hold its annual general meeting this afternoon at 5.30 o'clock at 23 Szechuen Road.

Tientsin papers announce the marriage of Mr. N. F. Kelsey of the Anglo-Chinese College, Tientsin, to Miss A. C. Davies, which was scheduled to take place yesterday in the hall of the college.

An epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out on board the U. S. warship Brooklyn and 50 men are said to be suffering from the disease, according to a telegram received from Vladivostok by Japanese papers under date of April 19.

The men of the British warships in port will be invited to attend the Harmonious Circus in Chang Su Ho's Garden tomorrow night. A special performance will be given by the management Monday in aid of the Convalescent Home of the R. F. C.

Colonel T. P. Kane, the new commandant of the American Legation Guard, Peking, arrived at the Capital last week. He succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, who was recently ordered home for service. Major K. Y. Rhee arrived at Peking at the same time from Manila to relieve Major Radicot, who left with his wife for the States recently.

Captain R. V. L. Dallas, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dallas of Shanghai, was killed in action in the Armenian sector April 13, according to a telegram received here from the British War Office. Captain Dallas joined the army at the first call for volunteers in August, 1914. He had been on the Western front since 1915 and was wounded three times. He was only 35 years of age.

Charged by Mr. W. Brandt and Mrs. Long with the theft of a number of articles of jewelry and clothing, a house boy was given nine months' imprisonment yesterday in the Mixed Court.

A special meeting of the St. Patrick's Society will be held at the Palace Hotel tonight at 8 o'clock.

Mr. E. J. Anderson of the Shanghai Baptist College will address the American Song Service Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Palace Hotel. There will be special music.

The Rev. E. Morgan will read a paper on "Religious Toleration and Freedom" at the May meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association next Tuesday evening. The business meeting will be held at St. John's University and will follow a social. Ladies of the American Church Mission will provide refreshments.

The Kihnan Railway has announced an excursion to the Hsiling tombs for the Whitehead holidays. The round trip rate from Shanghai to Liang-ko-chwang is \$52.50 with an additional charge of \$24 to cover berths, meals and transportation to the tombs. Passengers from Shanghai will leave here May 17 at 7.55 a.m., arriving at Tientsin at 4.31 p.m. on the following day, joining the Peking-Mukden line train to Fengtai thence to Changshintien to join the party.

The Fourth of July sub-committee met yesterday afternoon at the American Consulate. Plans for the observance of the coming holiday were discussed and will be laid before the General Committee at its next meeting.

Two robbers were executed yesterday afternoon at the rifle butts near the Kiangnan Arsenal. Both men were arrested by the International Settlement police and were ordered to be handed to the Chinese authorities by the Mixed Court. They were implicated in armed robberies committed on a pawnshop at 298 Teel Road and a residential house at 662 Avenue Road.

## NATIONAL COUNCIL GIVEN CHOICE OF PRESIDENT

Postponement Of Election Of  
Parliament To Name Executive  
Decided On At Hankow

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, April 28.—The Prime Minister returned to the capital this evening. So far little is ascertainable with respect to the results of his trip, but one item is the subject of comment already, namely, the understanding that he has been able to reach with all with whom he has had conferences about the Presidential Election. Discussion on this point was not amongst the suspected objects of his trip, but it appears to have played an important part in the actual program.

According to the publicly announced arrangements a few weeks ago, a new Parliament was to be elected shortly, on the lines of the new Electoral and Parliamentary Organisation Law passed by the National Assembly, and this new Parliament was to elect a new President, or re-elect President Feng Kuo-chang if it chose. The legality of this proceeding was of course open to some question, but an even worse course is now proposed and, it is stated, agreed to by the military leaders whom the Prime Minister has consulted.

It is now proposed, and doubtless the National Assembly will in due time register its conviction that this is the best procedure under the circumstances, that the new election be made by the National Assembly itself, probably in the month of July. The country is so disturbed that it is impossible for a proper election to take place at present, we are told, and as the National Council is acting in place

of a Parliament it will take upon itself this onerous duty. It is understood that it will re-elect General Feng Kuo-chang to the office, and doubtless arrangements are being made whereby the real authority will repose with the Prime Minister.

That is practically the position at present. The President has, for the time being at any rate, become a mere figurehead. Perhaps he is biding his time, waiting for assured re-election before showing any sign of irritation at the way in which things are being done at present; for he is practically never consulted except about insignificant detail. Yet, he does not strike

one as being a permanently negligible quantity, and so the wonder how long the present state of things will continue is natural. It cannot last for ever as the President has glimmerings of the meaning of constitutionalism, and some others have not.

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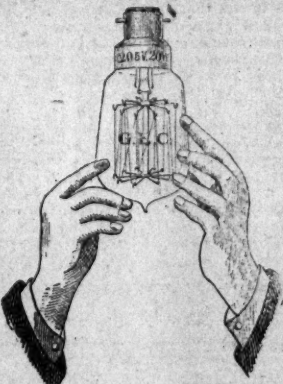
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## SEISMOGRAPHS IN U.S. RECORD PARIS SHELLING

Explosion Of Big German Gun  
Said To Be Registered  
In America

Buffalo (N. Y.), April 7.—Professor John A. Curtin, who has had charge of the seismograph at Canisius College in this city for years, declared tonight that the shocks of the explosion of the long-range German gun, with which Paris is being bombarded, since Palm Sunday, have been recorded on seismographs over all the country.

### EDDY PARTY'S TRIF

China Press Correspondence

Kashang, May 1.—Yesterday afternoon a visit was paid to the city by some members of Dr. Sherwood Eddy's party on their way back to Shanghai from Hangchow. Messrs. Nich Zi-kwan and Wen Ba-san were requested to address a gathering, consisting mostly of the students from the Mission and government schools, at the city auditorium. Fully a thousand students attended the meeting. Both addresses impressed them vividly, though they regretted not hearing Dr. Eddy himself.

## ORANGE BOOK PRESENTS DUTCH WAR PROBLEMS

Difficulties With Belligerents  
Over International Questions  
Set Forth By Minister

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, April 29.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs has presented to the States General an Orange Book dealing with a variety of questions which have arisen between Holland and the belligerents since December, 1916.

In a memorandum dated the 5th October, 1917, relating to the Dutch regulations regarding the admittance of captured ships to Dutch ports, particularly the case of the German vessel Marie, alleged to have been captured by a British ship which entered the port of Tandjong-Priok, in Java, the British Government strongly protested against "the peculiar and unsound views adopted or invented by the Netherlands Government during the present war in matters of International Law," and expressed its surprise at the association of the name of The Hague with such views, which were bound to be a serious factor for the British Government's consideration in deciding the meeting place of future legislative Conferences.

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## ALLIED SOCIALISTS' TERMS ARE REBUFFED

Vorwaerts Suggests A 'Practical Agreement' On Lines Wanted By Germany

### HAASE BITTER OVER RUSSIA

Minority Socialist Leader Denies 'Complete Victory Of Annexationists'

New York, April 5.—Upon receiving the report of the program of war aims laid down by the Inter-Allied Labor Conference held in London in the last week of February, and which included the restoration of Serbia, Belgium, Montenegro and Rumania, and the rejection of a German peace, the Berlin Vorwaerts, the main organ of the pro-Government Socialists, printed an editorial, which the Reuters News Agency translated as follows:

"The allied Socialists have now evolved an ideal of the coming peace conditions to which we can, on many points, subscribe, though not on all. But the points on which we disagree have no great practical significance. What is more important is the question whether such ideal demands have any prospect of realization, or whether a great part of the Socialist work, which is to contribute to a lasting peace, will not be achieved after the conclusion of that peace."

"The German Social Democrats were the first to undergo the experience that it is immensely difficult for the Socialist Party of a victorious State to realize their ideal demands. The peace with Russia has not turned out as we had imagined it. Yet the influence of the Socialists in France, England and Italy is not greater, but less, than in Germany. In such circumstances can idealistic demands, wise or unwise as they may be politically, be described as more than a house of cards to be overthrown by any wind that blows? In place of an abstract, universally just formula would it not be better to seek a basis of practical agreement answering to conditions as they now exist?"

### No Concessions By Germany

"Possibly the allied Socialists consider absolutely just certain demands which they make upon Germany and her allies, but they should not overlook the fact that agreement of the Central Powers to such demands nowadays is not to be expected. There are in Germany two tendencies—one which would be ready to conclude peace at once with the West upon the basis of restoration and the status quo ante bellum, and another which demands alterations favorable to German extension and power. No tendency willing to concede alterations unfavorable to Germany can be said to exist."

"For instance, a German peace negotiator who would be ready to make concessions with regard to Alsace-Lorraine or Posen would not have the smallest following. The Government willing to make such concessions would have no prospect of being able to maintain itself in office for twenty-four hours. Possibly the Entente sees in this a fresh proof of the moral obstinacy of Germany, but this is no moral question, only one of facts."

"If at the peace conference a proposal were made by negotiators that the Central Powers should allow Czechs, Slovaks and Jugoslavs to form a free union of Danube States in place of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, what would be the answer? We beg to be excused for saying that the Central Powers would simply laugh! Because, first of all, the fact would be overlooked that in the Austro-Hungarian Empire there are others besides the above-named people, in addition to which it would be extremely Utopian to present demands to an unconquered State to operate on its own body."

"Clings To Alsace-Lorraine  
The idea that the Alsace-Lorraine people should be consulted represents a decided step down from the former attitude of unqualified disannexation. Practically no great result could be expected. If victorious France would never forego her 'rights' to Alsace-Lorraine or allow them to be in any way disputed. At the best we should be treated to a poor comedy of self-determination."

"In the same way the German bourgeoisie sees no military grounds for consenting to a revision of the Alsace-Lorraine question. De-

## American Sharpshooter At Post



AMERICAN SHARP-SHOOTER. COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION, STAFFED BY U.S.

This American sharpshooter is shown in his post on the front lines "over there."

mands for such would be absolutely without a chance of success. Apart from this there are very good grounds for refusing to allow the possession of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany to be any further disputed. The population of Alsace-Lorraine belongs ethnographically to the German people. The province has, according to the Social Democratic conception, the right to freedom within the German Empire, but her right to secede from it altogether is, to say the least, a very debatable question."

"Meanwhile the time for such more or less academic considerations is past. All Socialist effort must be concentrated upon a peace which is tenable and bearable for all. And why should it be unbearable for England, France, Belgium and Italy if a peace were concluded which restored in the main the pre-war conditions in the west? In any case they would do well to remember that a program is unworkable as a practical peace program which is drawn up beforehand to the disadvantage of the Central Powers. Such a program could not be realized either by an international Socialist congress or by a diplomatic conference, but only by the victory of the Entente."

### Haase Denies 'Defensive War'

On the other hand, Hugo Haase, the Reichstag leader of the Independent Socialists, is keeping up his attacks upon the German Government's policy of more or less veiled annexations. In the early debates on the so-called Russo-German peace pact, which was ratified by the Reichstag on March 22 with only the Independent Socialists voting against it, the Scheidemann Socialists dodging the issue by refusing to vote at all. Haase is quoted as saying:

"Does anybody believe that after our ultimatum to Russia, any other Government which is not in a state of complete collapse will let itself be involved in separate negotiations with Germany? Can anybody assert that the ultimatum to Russia is reconcilable with the program which was agreed between the Chancellor and the Reichstag majority when the Chancellor took office? The ultimatum means the complete victory of the annexationists. Either the Reichstag bloc, with its policy of agreements, is powerless in all fundamental questions, or the Government and the bloc have changed their course."

"Our policy must be honest. How can anybody talk any longer of a defensive war, or say that we do not want to take anything from any people? German troops are to serve as police in Russia; it is intolerable that German soldiers should be the executioners of the Russian revolution. We have broken our promise that we would not interfere in Russia's internal affairs."

"The Ukraine treaty has been concluded with a Government that does not exist and the Ukraine will undoubtedly join Russia again. It is impossible to regard the Ukraine peace as a stage on the road to general peace. The so-called 'frontier rectification' in Poland means nothing else than a new partition of Poland. Even from Finland we are sent stories of atrocities, whereas in reality revolutionary order prevails in Finland. We really should beware of playing the part of a liberator among the inde-

pendent and mature people of Finland, which has long had universal suffrage for men and women."

As regards the west, Haase declared that the German Government had by no means abandoned the annexation of Longwy and Briey. He said that the German Socialist minority was not willing to satisfy the French desire for the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, but that the population itself must decide. The non-Socialist parties were always saying that a referendum in Alsace-Lorraine would be favorable to Germany. Then why did they utterly refuse a referendum?

### Erzberger Alleges Allied Discord

Speaking at about the same time, Matthias Erzberger, the alleged arch apostle of a peace by negotiation, calmly asserted that the Reichstag "peace" resolution of July 19 was the basis of the present "peace" with Russia. Secondly, Erzberger asserted that the resolution "provides the sole possibility of restoring to Germany her Colonial empire." Thirdly, he estimated as follows the progress of "pacifism":

"The debate in the House of Commons on February 13 shows how strong the current in England already is for the conclusion of an early general peace—this among the Unionists as well as among the Liberals and the Labor Party. This debate proves that the policy of Lloyd George is by no means fully approved by the English people. In Paris this development is watched with great anxiety, and it is feared that Lloyd George, in order to keep himself afloat, will take pronounced pacifist into the Government. Clemenceau knows that England will not go on fighting at all costs for every French conquest."

"We already see great differences in the mentality of the English people and the French people. In England the peace movement is growing, while in France anybody who speaks of

peace is put in prison. Meanwhile, it is a quite obvious fact that Wilson is not in agreement with the Versailles War Council. It is for our diplomacy to draw the proper conclusions from this situation."

Erzberger explained as follows that the Reichstag Majority bloc had nothing whatever to do with democracy or reform, but was a purely patriotic invention for the purpose of winning the war:

"The majority parties have coalesced during the war in order to perform certain tasks. We are working together in the interests of the Fatherland. It would be a most brilliant victory for the Entente if it could succeed in pushing the Socialist majority out of positive co-operation in the State. It would be a bad statesman who would miss the opportunity of incorporating in the State organism the many millions of workers who had placed themselves outside the State."

## Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.  
The I.C. s.s. Wosang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.  
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.  
The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.  
The N.K.K. s.s. Pengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.  
The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin, via Weihaiwei and Chefoo, for Shanghai on Tuesday.  
The I.C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin, via Weihaiwei and Chefoo, for Shanghai on Wednesday.  
The C.M. s.s. Hainan left Tientsin, via Weihaiwei and Chefoo, for Shanghai on Wednesday.  
The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin, via Chefoo, for Shanghai yesterday.  
The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.  
The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.  
The I.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.  
The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.  
The O.S.K. American Liner s.s. Manila Maru left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday, may be expected to arrive today about 11 a.m. She will be despatched for Seattle tomorrow afternoon.  
The K.M.A. s.s. Yei Mrau left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

## THE TROUBLE IN THE INTERIOR

is quickly remedied by Pinkettes, the little gentle-as-nature laxatives which neither gripe nor purge.



dispel Constipation, Biliousness, sick-headaches, regulate the liver, clear the complexion and aid the appetite. Of chemists, also post free 50 cents the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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## "N.R.C." Grooved Tires

## And Tubes

ALL SIZES ALL SIZES

Full particulars on application to

## AUTO CASTLE

228 Avenue Joffre

Tel. Cent. 402

## Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on April 30, 1918.

### Butcher's Meat

Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30

### Fish

Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackarel	"	12-14
Pomfret	"	25-30
Salmon	"	none
Sanli	"	1.20-1.60
Soles	"	16-20
Whitebait	"	10-12

### Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer	each	none
Duck	"	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-100
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	18-20
Plover	"	6-8
Quail	each	14-16
Snipe	"	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	30-35
Teal	each	10-12
Wild Duck	"	35-40
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Woodcock	"	30-35
Wild Geese	"	none

Produce	Unit	Price
Appricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	12-16
Bananas	"	8-10
Cherries	"	12-14
Cocoanuts	each	14-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	"	15-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	10-15
Peaches	"	none
Perseimmons	"	none
Peaches	per lb.	none
Plums	"	none
Pineapples	each	25-30
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	12-14

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 3	Hankow etc	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 3	do	Kiangyung	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 3	do	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 3	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.
" 3	Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton	Wingang	1817	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 3	Shanghai	Chuy maru	471	Jap.	S. & K. Co.
" 3	Shanghai	Kiangyung	1612	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

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## Grand Patriotic Performance

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Under the distinguished patronage of

SIR EVERARD FRASER, K.C.M.G.

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## R.F.C. CONVALESCENT HOME

Monday, May 6th, 9.15 p.m. Special Programme

Mr. Harmston is kindly assisting the Overseas Club (Shanghai Branch) to raise that £3,000.

## WON'T YOU ALSO HELP?

Book at Robinson's.

(This space kindly donated by Fearon, Daniel & Co., Inc.)

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	3rd	Fast	Local	Fast	Express	Local
SHANGHAI	7.05	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.28	17.15	22.00		
SOOCHOW	dep.	9.41	11.22	12.50	14.55	15.15	15.25	1.00	
WUSU	dep.	10.21	12.24	13.41	15.54	16.27	20.21	2.10	
CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.00	13.03	14.20	16.33	17.06	21.00	3.00	
TANKANG	dep.	11.40	13.43	15.00	17.13	17.46	21.40	3.50	
CHINKIANG	dep.	12.20	14.23	15.40	17.53	18.26	22.20	4.40	
NANKING	arr.	13.00	15.03	16.20	18.33	19.06	23.00	5.30	
NANKING TO SHANGHAI NORTH—Down									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	3rd	Fast	Local	Fast	Express	Local
PEKING	dep.	7.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	15.00	17.00	19.00	21.00
TIENTSIN	dep.	7.30	9.30	11.30	13.30	15.30	17.30	19.30	21.30
CENTRAL	dep.	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00
TANKANG	dep.	8.30	10.30	12.30	14.30	16.30	18.30	20.30	22.30
CHANGCHOW	dep.	9.00	11.00	13.00	15.00	17.00	19.00	21.00	23.00
WUSU	dep.	9.30	11.30	13.30	15.30	17.30	19.30	21.30	23.30
SOOCHOW	dep.	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	24.00
SHANGHAI	arr.	10.30	12.30	14.30	16.30	18.30	20.30	22.30	24.30

R. Restaurant Cars. \*Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

## Wosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Wosung Forts—Down

STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	3rd	Fast	Local	Fast	Express	Local
WOSUNG	7.00	8.10	10.00	12.15	14.40	16.30	18.10	20.00	21.00
KIANGWAN	7.10	8.20	10.10	12.25	14.50	16.40	18.20	20.10	21.10
SHANGHAI	7.20	8.30	10.20	12.35	15.00	16.50	18.30	20.20	21.20

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	
Shanghai North	7.35	9.00	10.00		14.50	15.50			
Jiushan	7.51	9.16	10.23		15.06	16.06			
Szechuan	7.58	9.23	10.38		15.12	16.18			
Lungwa Junction	8.15	9.40	10.53		15.30	16.19			
Shanghai South	7.45	9.10	10.20		13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55	
Lungwa Junction	8.15	9.40	10.53		13.52	15.30	16.20	18.12	
Sungking	8.59	10.48	12.02		16.07	17.42			
Kashan	9.51	11.52	13.28		16.58	18.49			
Lungwa	7.40	10.26	12.30	14.55	17.22	19.20			
Tankang	8.45	11.06	13.15	15.50	18.24				
Changsha	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	19.19				
Hangchow	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	19.19				
Zahkou	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	19.35				
ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coolie & Goods	Express	Local	
Zahkou	dep.		6.30	7.55			9.20	14.10	15.35
Hangchow	dep.		7.00	8.30			10.00	14.35	16.00
Changsha	dep.		8.04	9.48			11.40	15.20	17.00
Tankang	dep.		8.41	10.31			12.39	15.51	18.00
Kashan	dep.		7.15	9.28	11.22		14.10	16.30	18.30
Lungwa	dep.		7.48	9.53	11.55		14.48	16.52	
Shanghai North	dep.		9.05	10.47	12.59		16.08	17.40	
Lungwa Junction	dep.	8.18	10.33	11.38	14.08	15.33	17.23	18.23	
Shanghai South	arr.	8.35	10.50	11.55	14.25	15.50	17.40	18.40	

## KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU

Konzenchiaio	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.85
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou	arr.		9.40	12.10		16.55	

## KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 2, 1918.  
Money and Bullion  
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate  
@ 107 1/2 = Tls. 93.24  
@ 7.34 = Mex. \$127.03  
Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 7.31  
Shanghai Gold Bars 978 touch Tls. 292  
Bar Silver ..... Tls. ....  
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1807  
Sovereigns:  
Buying rate @ 4/5 1/2 = Tls. 4.51  
exch. @ 7.34 = Mex. \$6.14  
Peking Bar .....  
Native Interest ..... .02

Latest London Quotations  
Bar Silver ..... 49 1/2  
Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%  
Market rate of discount:—  
3 m-a ..... %  
4 m-a ..... %  
6 m-a ..... %  
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a  
Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 27.55  
Ex. N. Y. on London ..... T.T. \$47.63  
Consols ..... 1

Exchange Opening Quotations  
London ..... T.T. 4/5 1/2  
India ..... Demand 4/5 1/2  
Paris ..... T.T. 29.52  
New York ..... Demand 607  
New York ..... T.T. 105 1/2  
Japan ..... Demand 106  
Batavia ..... T.T. 49 1/2  
Batavia ..... T.T. 222

Banks Buying Rates  
London ..... 4 m/s. Cds. 4/7 1/2  
London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 4/7 1/2  
London ..... 6 m/s. Cds. 4/7 1/2  
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 4/7 1/2  
Paris ..... 4 m/s. Cds. 634  
New York ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 110 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE  
RATES FOR APRIL  
Tls. 4.13 @ 4/4%  
" 1 @ 59 1/2 France 6.51  
" 0.87 @ 103 1/2 Gold 1  
" 1 @ 50 Yen 2.28  
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.64  
" 1 @ 100 Roubles .....  
" 1 @ 150 Mex. \$1.50

## Stock Exchange

Shanghai, May 2, 1918.  
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS  
Official  
Langkats Tls. 16.25  
North China Insurance Tls. 122.50  
New Eng. Tls. 18.00  
Shanghai and H'kew Wharf Tls. 72.50  
Anglo Japan Tls. 7.50  
Consolidated Tls. 5.00  
Kata Bahroes Tls. 5.00  
Quota "L" Tls. 6.10  
Unofficial  
Shanghai Docks Tls. 108.00

## Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, May 2, 1918.  
BUSINESS DONE  
Official  
Shanghai Hotels @ Tls. 80.00  
BAR SILVER  
London, April 29.—Today's silver  
prices were:  
Bar Silver Spot: 49 1/2 d. Quoted  
Previous quotation, London April  
27: .....  
Bar Silver Spot: 49 1/2 d. Steady.

## China Mutual Life Insurance

We issue Policies in Sterling  
Take advantage of the Ex-  
change.  
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3601, or write to the Head  
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10 Canton Road,  
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## "BICKERTON'S"

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personal supervision of the proprie-  
tress. Separate baths, hot and cold  
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

## British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 95  
The undersigned, as agents for  
the above company, are prepared  
to grant policies against Fire on  
Foreign and Native risk at Current  
Rates.

FRAZAR &amp; CO.

## Hongkong Share Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor's report  
for week ending April 26, says:—  
The week under review has been  
interfered with by the activities con-  
nected with St. George's Day, the  
brokers finding consolation in the fact  
that St. George's Day was an entire  
success.  
The volume of business has been  
quite small, for the most part con-  
sisting of the squaring up of settle-  
ment commitments.  
In Shanghai the Cotton Market ap-  
pears to be quiet but Industrials show  
strength apart from the Cotton Sec-  
tion.  
Banks—Hongkong Banks could be  
placed at \$590.  
Marine Insurances—Cantons have  
advanced to a buying rate of \$235.  
North China at Tls. 120, Yangtzes  
at \$ 220 and Unions at \$800 could all  
be placed at quotations.  
Fire Insurances—China Fires at  
\$133 and Hongkong Fires at \$310 are  
in request.  
Shipping—Douglases are unaffected  
from last week at \$68 1/2. Steamboats  
have fallen away and as low as \$15  
has been done for cash. At the close  
however the market is stronger with  
buyers offering \$18 1/2. Preferred Indos  
are wanted at \$32 1/2. Deferred Indos  
are unaffected from last week nominal-  
ly. Star Ferries are offering at \$27 1/2.  
Shells could be placed at 120/-.  
Refineries—China Sugars have  
steered a rather erratic course, the  
market rising to \$55 on Wednesday  
and falling back to \$54 the following  
day. Malabons are in steady demand  
at \$29 1/2 with no business passing.  
Oils and Mining—Raubes are offer-  
ing at \$2.85, and Urals are wanted at  
15/-, Langkats could be placed at  
\$16 1/2 whilst Kailans at 40/- and  
Trombs at 32/- are unaffected from  
last week.  
Docks, Wharves and Godowns—  
Kowloon Wharves are on offer at \$81.  
Hongkong Docks after business done  
at \$123 for cash fell to \$119 for cash,  
since recovering to \$120. Shanghai  
Docks have advanced to a buying rate  
of Tls. 108 for cash and Tls. 111 done  
for June.  
Lands, Hotels and Buildings—Cen-  
trals at \$90, Hongkong Hotels at \$87 1/2,  
and Hongkong Lands at \$85 are all  
unaffected from last week. Kowloon  
Lands at \$27 1/2 and West Points at  
\$78 continue to mark time. Humph-  
reys have come to business at \$6 at  
which rate more could be placed.  
Electric Companies—Hongkongs  
Electric at \$49 1/2, Hongkong Trams at  
\$5.80 ex dividend, and China Lights  
at \$4.10 are all in request.  
Miscellaneous—China Borneos are  
wanted at \$9. Dairy Farms are offer-  
ing at \$29. Ropes have buyers at \$25  
after business at the rate. Water-  
boats are a quiet market at \$11. Pro-  
vidents are wanted at \$7 1/2. Wm.  
Powells have changed hands to a  
small extent at \$8. Ices are wanted  
at \$220. Cements have come to busi-  
ness at \$6.70.  
Exchange—The Demand rate on  
London is 3/1 1/2 and the T. T. selling  
rate on Shanghai is 70.

Shanghai Tramways  
The following is the Traffic Return  
for the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign  
Settlement) for the week ended May  
1, 1918, with figures for the corre-  
sponding week last year:—  
1918. 1917.  
Gross Receipts .. \$30,927.57 \$30,653.36  
Loss by currency  
depreciation .. 7,018.05 6,653.84  
Effective Receipts \$23,909.52 \$23,999.52  
Percentage of loss  
by currency de-  
preciation .. 24.06 22.94  
Car Miles run .. 78,694 79,111  
Passengers Carried 1,417,672 1,379,787  
The following is the Traffic Return  
of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign  
Settlement) for the month of April,  
1918, and for 4 months ended 30th  
April, 1918, with figures for the cor-  
responding periods last year:—  
Apr. 1918. Apr. 1917.  
Gross Receipts .. \$133,774.35 \$130,790.35  
Loss by currency  
depreciation .. 30,270.64 27,951.42  
Effective Re-  
ceipts .. \$103,503.71 \$102,838.93  
Percentage of  
loss by cur-  
rency depre-  
ciation .. 23.96 22.58  
Car Miles run .. 334,246 334,862  
Passengers Car-  
ried .. 6,091,678 5,861,918  
4 Months 4 Months  
ended 30th ended 30th  
Apr. 1918. Apr. 1917.  
Gross Receipts .. \$534,214.37 \$517,948.10  
Loss by currency  
depreciation .. 116,760.39 115,222.28  
Effective Re-  
ceipts .. \$417,453.98 \$402,725.82  
Percentage of  
loss by cur-  
rency depre-  
ciation .. 23.15 22.55  
Car Miles run .. 1,309,601 1,310,837  
Passengers Car-  
ried .. 24,210,302 23,265,775

Singapore Rubber Auction  
Singapore, April 10 and 11.—Follow-  
ing were the prices realised at the  
Auction this week:—  
Sheet:  
Smoked Fine Ribbed .. \$38/9 1/2  
Smoked Good .. \$37/1 1/2  
Smoked Fine Plain .. \$37/0  
Smoked Good Plain .. \$36/6 1/2  
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed .. Nil  
Unsmoked Good Ribbed .. 68  
Unsmoked Fine Plain .. Nil  
Unsmoked Good Plain .. 60  
Crepe:  
Fine Pale Thin .. 102/98  
Good Pale Thin .. 95/88  
Good Pale Blanket .. 75/69  
Good Brown Blanket .. 70/62  
Fine Brown .. 89/78  
Good Brown .. 80/65  
Good Dark .. 70/50  
Barky .. 50/50  
Scrap:  
Virgin and Pressed .. 48/35  
Loose .. 44/34  
Sheet: Cupwashing .. 72/55  
Categorised for:  
Sale Pels. 14,407 (about 953 tons)  
Sold Pels. 11,142 (about 663 tons)  
Since our last report there has been  
a steady demand for spot goods, and  
our auction opened yesterday morning  
with a good demand all round. Fine  
Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold in the  
morning from \$91 to \$95 and Fine Pale  
Crepe between \$96 and \$102. In the  
afternoon Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet  
advanced to \$98, while Fine Pale Crepe  
reached only \$101. The top-prices for  
the Standard grades show an advance  
on the week of \$6 for Fine Ribbed  
Smoked Sheet and \$5 for Fine Pale  
Crepe. One lot of Fine Ribbed Smoked  
Sheet sold at a premium of \$1.  
Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet and  
Good Pale Crepe were well competed  
for and obtained comparatively very  
good prices. A few lots of Plain  
Smoked Sheet changed hands, but only  
two lots of Unsmoked Sheet found  
buyers.  
Considerable interest was shown in  
Brown and clean Dark Crepes, which  
grades on an average advanced \$6,  
whereas there was less demand for  
Barky and Barky Crepes, which show  
an advance on the week of about \$3/4  
only. A few lots of Scrap were sold.  
At the continuation of the sale this  
morning the tendency was decidedly  
easier. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet  
selling at \$95/94 and Fine Pale Crepe  
at \$100/99, and all other grades were  
subject to a corresponding decline.  
(Meyer and Messer.)

## U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service  
London, April 30.—Today's metal  
prices were:  
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. (Nominal) 110 5 0  
American Electrolytic 99  
90% Copper f.o.b. 125 0 0  
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton. Nominal  
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. (Nett) 29 0 0  
Quicksilver, Second hand  
Ex Warehouse f.o.b. (1/- Extra in flask) ..... Nominal  
Mugla Metal, f.o.b. London  
or Liverpool (less 1/2%) Nominal  
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b. 52 0 0  
Galvanised Sheets 24  
Gauge f.o.b. 26 5 0  
Standard Tins Cash and 3  
months both £360 Government con-  
trol official.

## Rubber Outputs

	March	April
	lbs.	lbs.
Alma	22,800	—
Amherst	3,353	—
Anglo-Dutch	82,500	—
Anglo-Java	187,000	—
Ayer Tawah	22,000	—
Batu Anam	28,527	—
Bukit Toh Alang	10,238	—
Bute	10,613	—
Chempedak	6,300	—
Chemor	15,126	—
Cheng	14,030	—
Consolidated	49,314	—
Dominion	36,109	—
Gula Kalumpung	62,400	—
Shipped to Lon- don	48,160	—
Java Consolidated	78,000	—
Kamunting	15,588	—
Kapala	7,752	—
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	6,070	—
Kota Bahroes	33,801	—
Kroewoek	47,000	—
Langkat	70,181	58,751
Padang	20,000	—
Permat	4,510	—
Pengkalan Duri	9,473	—
Repah	9,500	—
Samagara	10,000	—
Senambu	12,713	—
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	25,126	—
Shanghai	—	—
Shanghai-Kiebang	9,952	—
Shanghai-Kelantan	14,500	—
Shanghai-Seremban	7,270	—
Shanghai-Pahang	56,797	—
Shanghai-Sumatra	60,510	—
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungai	6,535	—
Sungai Duri	16,928	—
Taipung	19,759	—
Tanah Merah	20,000	—
Tebong	56,000	—
Uluab	4,006	—
Zlangbe	78,000	—

## Cotton Market

Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. write as fol-  
lows in their report for week ending  
May 2:—  
China Cotton.—Owing to the con-  
tinued decline in the American mar-  
ket, ours was quite lifeless and to our  
knowledge not a single transaction  
has been recorded by any of the local  
merchants, hence ideas of price vary  
considerably. During the interval the  
American market has declined 4 cents  
per pound showing a net decline of  
about 30% from the highest point  
touched. Latest telegrams from Amer-  
ica indicate improvement in weather  
conditions, and an almost general  
desire for unloading stocks. Locally  
mills generally are adopting a cau-  
tious-waiting policy pending a more  
decide turn in the situation one way  
or the other. In any case most mills  
hold stocks which will carry them  
until the latter part of June and hence  
we do not anticipate any rush orders  
for Cotton for the next few weeks.  
Tone of the market Dull.  
Liverpool:—  
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Sakel-  
laridis ..... 30.56  
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal ..... 17.91  
Price of Good-Americans ..... 22.30  
Price of Good-Americans last re-  
ported ..... 24.91  
Tone of market, Steady.  
New York Market:—  
Price of Mid-American, 24.85 July.  
Market Weak.  
Indian Market:—  
Breach ..... Rs. 650 per Candy.  
Market Weak.

## Shanghai Tramways

Benjamin and Potts  
SHARE LIST  
Yesterday's Prices  
STOCK  
Banks  
H. K. and S. B. .... \$575 S.  
Chartered ..... 271  
Russo-Asiatic ..... R. 250  
Marine Insurances  
Canton ..... \$335 B.  
North China ..... Tls. 123 1/2 B.  
Union of Canton ..... \$730 B.  
Yangtze ..... \$197 B.  
Far Eastern Ins. Co.  
Ltd ..... Tls. 20 1/2 B.  
Fire Insurances  
China Fire ..... \$133 B.  
Hongkong Fire ..... \$310 B.  
Shipping  
Indo-China Pref. .... Tls. 108  
Indo-China Def. .... 120s. B.  
Shanghai Tug (O) ..... Tls. 23 B.  
Shanghai Tug (O) ..... Tls. 40  
Mining  
Kaiping ..... Tls. 9 1/2 B.  
Oriental Cons ..... 37s. 6d.  
Philippine ..... Tls. 0.80  
Raub ..... \$2.85 S.  
Docks  
Hongkong Dock ..... \$120 B.  
Shanghai Dock ..... Tls. 108 B.  
New Eng. Works ..... Tls. 18 B.  
Wharves  
Shanghai Wharf ..... Tls. 70 B.  
Hongkong Wharf ..... \$81 S.  
Lands and Hotels  
Anglo French Land ..... Tls. 70 B.  
China Land ..... Tls. 50  
Shanghai Land ..... Tls. 68 B.  
Shanghai Land ..... Tls. 2  
Weihsaiwei Land ..... \$11 B.  
Shanghai Hotels Ltd ..... Tls. 50  
China Realty (pref.) ..... Tls. 50  
Cottons Mills  
E-wo ..... Tls. 180  
E-wo Pref. .... Tls. 97 1/2  
International ..... Tls. 185 B.  
International (pref.) ..... Tls. 72 1/2 B.  
Laou-kung-mow ..... Tls. 107 1/2 B.  
Oriental ..... Tls. 51  
Shanghai Cotton ..... Tls. 139  
Kung Yik ..... Tls. 15 1/2 B.  
Yangtzepoo Pref. .... Tls. 8.00 B.  
Tls. 90  
Industrials  
Butler Tile ..... Tls. 23  
China Sugar ..... \$81 B.  
Green Island ..... \$4.90  
Langkats ..... Tls. 16 1/2  
Major Bros ..... Tls. 5  
Shanghai Sumatra ..... Tls. 71 B.  
Stores  
Hall and Holtz ..... \$12 1/2 B.  
Llewellyn ..... \$30  
Lane, Crawford ..... \$32 B.  
Moutrie ..... \$35  
Watson ..... \$5.60 B.  
Weeks ..... \$13 1/2 B.  
Rubbers (Local)  
Alma ..... Tls. 9 1/2  
Ambers ..... Tls. 0.25 B.  
Anglo-Java ..... Tls. 7 1/2 B.  
Anglo-Dutch ..... Tls. 3 1/2 B.  
Ayer Tawah ..... Tls. 24  
Batu Anam 1913 ..... Tls. 0.90  
Bukit Toh Alang ..... Tls. 3  
Bute ..... Tls. 1  
Chemor United ..... Tls. 1 B.  
Chempedak ..... Tls. 9  
Cheng ..... Tls. 2.10  
Consolidated ..... Tls. 2 1/2 B.  
Dominion ..... Tls. 9  
Gula Kalumpung ..... Tls. 6.10 B.  
Java Consolidated ..... Tls. 14 1/2 B.  
Kamunting ..... Tls. 15 1/2 B.  
Kapala ..... Tls. 0.50  
Kapayang ..... Tls. 27  
Karan ..... Tls. 11  
Kota Bahroes ..... Tls. 5 B.  
Kroewoek Java ..... Tls. 10  
Padang ..... Tls. 12 1/2  
Pengkalan Duri ..... Tls. 5 B.  
Permat ..... Tls. 2 1/2  
Repah ..... Tls. 0.80 B.  
Samagaras ..... Tls. 0.80 B.  
Seekee ..... Tls. 6  
Senambu ..... Tls. 1.05  
Shanghai Kiebang ..... Tls. 8 B.  
Shanghai Malay ..... Tls. 0.70  
Shanghai Pahang ..... Tls. 7  
Sungai ..... Tls. 10.70  
Sungai Duri ..... Tls. 1.90 B.  
Sungai ..... Tls. 1.25  
Sungai Duri ..... Tls. 9  
Sua Manggis ..... Tls. 3 1/2 B.  
Shai Kalantan ..... Tls. 0.75  
Shanghai Seremban ..... Tls. 0.55 B.  
Taiping ..... Tls. 1 B.  
Tanah Merah ..... Tls. 0.80 B.  
Tebong ..... Tls. 10 B.  
Uluab ..... Tls. 3 1/2  
Zlangbe ..... Tls. 4 1/2 B.  
Miscellaneous  
C. I. and E. Lumber ..... Tls. 140 B.  
Cully Dairy ..... Tls. 7 S.  
Shai Elec. and Ash ..... 82  
Shanghai Trams ..... Tls. 67  
Shanghai Gas ..... Tls. 21 1/2 B.  
Horse Bazaar ..... Tls. 33  
Shanghai Mercury ..... Tls. 30  
Shai Telephone ..... Tls. 79 B.  
Shai Waterworks ..... Tls. 160 B.  
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

## Singapore Rubber Auction

Benjamin and Potts  
SHARE LIST  
Yesterday's Prices  
STOCK  
Banks  
H. K. and S. B. .... \$575 S.  
Chartered ..... 271  
Russo-Asiatic ..... R. 250  
Marine Insurances  
Canton ..... \$335 B.  
North China ..... Tls. 123 1/2 B.  
Union of Canton ..... \$730 B.  
Yangtze ..... \$197 B.  
Far Eastern Ins. Co.  
Ltd ..... Tls. 20 1/2 B.  
Fire Insurances  
China Fire ..... \$133 B.  
Hongkong Fire ..... \$310 B.  
Shipping  
Indo-China Pref. .... Tls. 108  
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Shanghai Tug (O) ..... Tls. 23 B.  
Shanghai Tug (O) ..... Tls. 40  
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Kaiping ..... Tls. 9 1/2 B.  
Oriental Cons ..... 37s. 6d.  
Philippine ..... Tls. 0.80  
Raub ..... \$2.85 S.  
Docks  
Hongkong Dock ..... \$120 B.  
Shanghai Dock ..... Tls. 108 B.  
New Eng. Works ..... Tls. 18 B.  
Wharves  
Shanghai Wharf ..... Tls. 70 B.  
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Lands and Hotels  
Anglo French Land ..... Tls. 70 B.  
China Land ..... Tls. 50  
Shanghai Land ..... Tls. 68 B.  
Shanghai Land ..... Tls. 2  
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Shanghai Hotels Ltd ..... Tls. 50  
China Realty (pref.) ..... Tls. 50  
Cottons Mills  
E-wo ..... Tls. 180  
E-wo Pref. .... Tls. 97 1/2  
International ..... Tls. 185 B.  
International (pref.) ..... Tls. 72 1/2 B.  
Laou-kung-mow ..... Tls. 107 1/2 B.  
Oriental ..... Tls. 51  
Shanghai Cotton ..... Tls. 139  
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Yangtzepoo Pref. .... Tls. 8.00 B.  
Tls. 90  
Industrials  
Butler Tile ..... Tls. 23  
China Sugar ..... \$81 B.  
Green Island ..... \$4.90  
Langkats ..... Tls. 16 1/2  
Major Bros ..... Tls. 5  
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Stores  
Hall and Holtz ..... \$12 1/2 B.  
Llewellyn ..... \$30  
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Rubbers (Local)  
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Anglo-Dutch ..... Tls. 3 1/2 B.  
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Bute ..... Tls. 1  
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Chempedak ..... Tls. 9  
Cheng ..... Tls. 2.10  
Consolidated ..... Tls. 2 1/2 B.  
Dominion ..... Tls. 9  
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Karan ..... Tls. 11  
Kota Bahroes ..... Tls. 5 B.  
Kroewoek Java ..... Tls. 10  
Padang ..... Tls. 12 1/2  
Pengkalan Duri ..... Tls. 5 B.  
Permat ..... Tls. 2 1/2  
Repah ..... Tls. 0.80 B.  
Samagaras ..... Tls. 0.80 B.  
Seekee ..... Tls. 6  
Senambu ..... Tls. 1.05  
Shanghai Kiebang ..... Tls. 8 B.  
Shanghai Malay ..... Tls. 0.70  
Shanghai Pahang ..... Tls. 7  
Sungai ..... Tls. 10.70  
Sungai Duri ..... Tls. 1.90 B.  
Sungai ..... Tls. 1.25  
Sungai Duri ..... Tls. 9  
Sua Manggis ..... Tls. 3 1/2 B.  
Shai Kalantan ..... Tls. 0.75  
Shanghai Seremban ..... Tls. 0.55 B.  
Taiping ..... Tls. 1 B.  
Tanah Merah ..... Tls. 0.80 B.  
Tebong ..... Tls. 10 B.  
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Shanghai Mercury ..... Tls. 30  
Shai Telephone ..... Tls. 79 B.  
Shai Waterworks ..... Tls. 160 B.  
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

## Cotton Market

Benjamin and Potts  
SHARE LIST  
Yesterday's Prices  
STOCK  
Banks  
H. K. and S. B. .... \$575 S.  
Chartered ..... 271  
Russo-Asiatic ..... R. 250  
Marine Insurances  
Canton ..... \$335 B.  
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Chemor United ..... Tls. 1 B.  
Chempedak ..... Tls. 9  
Cheng ..... Tls. 2.10  
Consolidated ..... Tls. 2 1/2 B.  
Dominion ..... Tls. 9  
Gula Kalumpung ..... Tls. 6.10 B.  
Java Consolidated ..... Tls. 14 1/2 B.  
Kamunting ..... Tls. 15 1/2 B.  
Kapala ..... Tls. 0.50  
Kapayang ..... Tls. 27  
Karan ..... Tls. 11  
Kota Bahroes ..... Tls. 5 B.  
Kroewoek Java ..... Tls. 10  
Padang ..... Tls. 12 1/2  
Pengkalan Duri ..... Tls. 5 B.  
Permat ..... Tls. 2 1/2  
Repah ..... Tls. 0.80 B.  
Samagaras ..... Tls. 0.80 B.  
Seekee ..... Tls. 6  
Senambu ..... Tls. 1.05  
Shanghai Kiebang ..... Tls. 8 B.  
Shanghai Malay ..... Tls. 0.70  
Shanghai Pahang ..... Tls. 7  
Sungai ..... Tls. 10.70  
Sungai Duri ..... Tls. 1.90 B.  
Sungai ..... Tls. 1.25  
Sungai Duri ..... Tls. 9  
Sua Manggis ..... Tls. 3 1/2 B.  
Shai Kalantan ..... Tls. 0.75  
Shanghai Seremban ..... Tls. 0.55 B.  
Taiping ..... Tls. 1 B.  
Tanah Merah ..... Tls. 0.80 B.  
Tebong ..... Tls. 10 B.  
Uluab ..... Tls. 3 1/2  
Zlangbe ..... Tls. 4 1/2 B.  
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C. I. and E. Lumber ..... Tls. 140 B.  
Cully Dairy ..... Tls. 7 S.  
Shai Elec. and Ash ..... 82  
Shanghai Trams ..... Tls. 67  
Shanghai Gas ..... Tls. 21 1/2 B.  
Horse Bazaar ..... Tls. 33  
Shanghai Mercury ..... Tls. 30  
Shai Telephone ..... Tls. 79 B.  
Shai Waterworks ..... Tls. 160 B.  
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS

## SHARE LIST

## Yesterday's Prices

Bank of England Rate of Dis-  
count 5%.  
Market rate of Discount 3 1/2%.  
Cotton: Egyptian Fully Good Fair  
Sakellarides 29.98.  
Cotton: M. G. Fine Scinde and  
Bengal 16.89d.  
Cotton: Good-Middling Americans  
21.78d.  
Plantation Rubber, June, 2s. 5 1/2 d.  
paid.  
Deliveries China Silk 315 Bales.  
Deliveries Canton Silk 113 Bales.  
Deliveries Japan Silk 714 Bales.  
Tone of Tea Nothing doing.  
Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write  
as follows in their Exchange report  
for week ending May 1.  
Exchange:—The London price of  
silver at 49 1/2 d. is 1/4 d. higher than  
last week. Our local rate for T/T on  
London at 4/5 is 1/4 d. lower than last  
week. Our market has ruled uncer-  
tain throughout the week, but with a  
fair amount of paper offering closes  
steady.  
The stock of sycee and bar silver at  
Tls. 29,000,000 is Tls. 1,300,000 down,  
due to shipments to Nanking and  
Hankow. We understand that there  
will be further arrivals of silver this  
month from America. The stock of  
Mexican and Chinese Dollars at  
\$17,660,



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1918

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... \$1,500,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 2,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,500,000

Head Office:

38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Gochen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.  
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Hongkong, Kanton, Calcutta, Cebu, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fookow, Hankow, Harbin, New York, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Batavia, Hongkong, Canton, Djibouti, Pondichery, Haiphong, Hankow, Hanoi, Shanghai, Saigon, Singapore, Tientsin, Tourane, Pnom-Penh.

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and County Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique  
Societe Anonyme  
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt) and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:  
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.  
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.  
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000  
Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling \$1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... 19,500,000  
\$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. Deputy Chairman.  
F. C. Butcher, Esq.  
A. H. Compton, Esq.  
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.  
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.  
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fookow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 55,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 26,940,000  
Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERGARD.

Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changhai, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dalren, Niokolayowsk, Vladivostok, Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles, Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital ..... H\$42,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital ..... H\$1,382,950.00

Reserve Fund ..... H\$ 240,000.00

Investment reserve fund H\$ 40,000

Head Office

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ..... \$60,000,000.00

Paid-Up Capital ..... 12,278,000.00

Reserve Fund ..... \$1,295,000.00

Special Reserve Fund \$1,000,000.00

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Changchun, Wuhu, Iouang, Antung, Anking, Chungking, Dairi, Hangchow, Nanking, Moukden, Ningpo, Kueikang, Newchwang, Hankow, Fookow, Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy, Kirin, Hsuehchow, Canton, Tientsin, Szechow, Hongkong, Chefoo, Wuseh, Swatow, Tsingtau, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... France 45,000,000

one-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1912.

President Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office

74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1858.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed . Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up . Yen 22,000,000

Reserve Fund . Yen 22,000,000

London Bankers:

The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Los Angeles, Seattle, Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai, Changchun, Manila, Shimomaki, Dairi, Mukden, Singapore, Hankow, Nagasaki, Sourabaya, Harbin, Newchwang, Sydney, Hongkong, Honolulu, Tokyo, Kalyen, Peking, Tientsin, Kobe, Rangoon, Tsingtau, London, S. Francisco.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital ..... \$300,000.00

Reserve ..... \$15,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1917).

\$2,067,768.34

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both tels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital . Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

P. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Capital &amp; Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,125,000.00

U.S. \$7,625,000.00

Head Office:

65 Wall Street, New York

National City Bank Building.

London Office:

36 Broadgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco, Bombay, London, Santo Domingo, Calcutta, Manila, Santiago de Cuba, Canton, Mexico, Shanghai, Cebu, Panama, Singapore, Colon, Penang, Hongkong, (Cristobal Col.) Isthmus, Hongkong, San Pedro de Macoris, Yokohama.

Through its close association with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the branches of that Institution situated at:

Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Santos, Valparaiso, Moscow, Russia, Vladivostok, Kobe, San Pedro de Macoris, Yokohama.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travelers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT, and on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

14 Kluckland Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maa schappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulden 500,000 (about £5,000,000).

Reserve Fund—

Gulden 11,595,461 (about £96,288).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Bang-Ting, Cheribon, Soerabaja, Teluk-Betong, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Batavia, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Radj, Sintang, Langsa, Singaraja, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts all other descriptions of banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at once.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital . Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

P. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital ..... \$1,500,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500

Reserve Fund ..... 650,000

Head Office: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches &amp; Agencies:

Bombay, Ho-wah, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

26 The Bund. 9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up

Capital: Kuping Tels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

N. 1 Kluckland Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000

Paid-Up ..... Yen 18,700,000

Reserve ..... Yen 2,800,000

Deposits ..... Yen 180,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Ise, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yama, Shimoda, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kurume, Kumamoto, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers:

LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED

New York Bankers:

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General, foreign exchange business, Travelers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA, Manager.







# SHIPPING

## N. Y. K.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to alteration)

#### EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.  
(For Liverpool.)

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Tons
KAGA MARU	12,500	Tons

#### AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine	May 13
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Iriawata	June 16
SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE	(Via Nagasaki, Moji and K-be.)		
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Tsuno	May 10
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Saida	May 14
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima	May 21
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE			
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	May 4
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,000	Capt. N. Nojiri	May 8
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagi	May 11
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	May 15

#### FOR JAPAN

HIRANO MARU	16,500	Capt. H. Fraser	May 14
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#### KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inadzu	May 3
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#### FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000		June 25
KASHIMA MARU	19,000		June 2

#### FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		May 20
SUWA MARU	21,000		July 22

#### AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500		May 22
WAGO MARU	14,000		June 19
NIKKO MARU	10,000		July 17

#### CELESTINE LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

#### BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IZUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Head Office: Yusen, Shanghai.

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

### TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

#### TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local
101	101	101	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	101
234	234	234	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	234
235	235	235	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	235
000	000	000	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	000
1910	1910	1910	524	arr. Mukden	dep. Tientsin	1910
Local	Local	Local				Local
5	5	5		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	5
715	715	715	0	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	715
716	716	716	271	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	716
717	717	717	78	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	717
1115	1115	1115	143	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1115
1432	1432	1432	143	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1432
1801	1801	1801	220	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1801
2001	2001	2001	266	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	2001
1009	1009	1009	318	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1009
1311	1311	1311	377	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1311
1315	1315	1315	420	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1315
1506	1506	1506	523	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1506
1816	1816	1816	600	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1816
2001	2001	2001	681	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	2001
Express	Express	Express				Express
16	16	16		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	16
10	10	10		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	10
1430	1430	1430	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1430
2340	2340	2340	193	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	2340
700	700	700		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	700

Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express
16	16	16	16	16	16
10	10	10	10	10	10
1430	1430	1430	1430	1430	1430
2340	2340	2340	2340	2340	2340
700	700	700	700	700	700

Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express
16	16	16	16	16	16
10	10	10	10	10	10
1430	1430	1430	1430	1430	1430
2340	2340	2340	2340	2340	2340
700	700	700	700	700	700

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

#### Conventional Signs.

300 - train runs on Thursday only. 230 - train runs on Fridays only.

300 - on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B - train has buffet car with regular meal service

S - train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. S - train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

## Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

## JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE IS BETTER THIS YEAR

Finance Minister Optimistic Over Outlook Despite Smaller Excess Of Exports

Reuter's Pacific Service

Osaka, May 1.—Mr. Shoda, the Minister of Finance, addressing 300 bankers assembled here from all the cities and districts of south-western Japan, reviewed the present economic conditions in Japan, which he said differed from those of last year, particularly with regard to foreign trade, in which last year the excess of exports during the first three and a half months amounted to Yen 137,000,000, whereas this year for the same period the excess of exports was only Yen 9,500,000, but he pointed out that the total volume of foreign commerce this year was Yen 993,000,000 for the same period, whereas last year it totalled Yen 673,000,000.

This increase was due to the great stride in imports, notably cotton, iron, steel, wool, oil cakes and machinery, all of which were essential to the development of Japan's industries. Therefore he was of opinion that the trade tendency was favorable and healthy. Future changes were difficult for anyone to forecast but he did not believe the war would terminate in the near future and consequently they must expect that Japan would be affected more and more by the conditions arising from the war, but he saw no reason for dismay. He urged the bankers to help develop the industrial resources of the nation.

The Minister of Finance said that he expected that the economic competition after the war would be very keen. Although the belligerents had spent over Yen 150,000,000,000 in war funds, their successful management of their finances would enable them to come out of the war without heavy exhaustion, hence their recuperation would be comparatively speedy. Reviewing the internal economic situation in Japan, Mr. Shoda referred to the greatly advanced price of commodities which, according to an investigation made by the Bank of Japan, averages 92%.

## GOVERNMENT HALTS 'NEW CONSTRUCTION'

All Work Which Does Not Contribute To Winning War Is Stopped

Washington, March 25.—All new construction work which does not contribute to winning the war, as well as new industrial enterprises of the same sort, were placed under a ban today by the War Industries Board in deciding that priority assistance will be withheld from the Municipal undertakings are included in the order notwithstanding their local importance.

The action of the board brings into existence the expected division of industries into essentials and non-essentials, and it is the culminating step of the Government in mobilizing factories, labor, materials and capital to the sole work of winning the war against Germany.

Voluntary co-operation on the part of the people with the order is asked by the board, but the statement is made that it is ready to enforce its action.

"Notice is hereby given," says the notice, "that this board will withhold from such projects priority assistance, without which construction of the character mentioned will frequently be found impracticable, and that this notice be given wide publicity, that all parties interested in such undertakings may be fully apprised of the difficulties and delays to which they will be subjected and embark upon them at their peril."

The decision of the board was made only after Bernard M. Baruch had consulted officials of the Government, including persons connected with the Department of Labor, Fuel Administration and the railroad control board. The chief aim sought through the order is to concentrate capital, labor and raw materials of the country on war activities.

One of the most effective means which the board has for enforcing its decision is through agencies of the Fuel Administration. Under the zoning system, which is to be put in effect by Dr. Harry A. Garfield on April 1, distribution of coal is concentrated entirely upon the fuel bureau. By executive order of Dr. Garfield, or his assistants in charge of the zone, machinery fuel can be withheld from any group of industries which are deemed non-essential for war purposes.

Bureau chiefs in Dr. Garfield's department have been engaged for some time in naming an industrial survey of the country to determine to what extent consumption of coal by factories and manufacturing projects can be reduced next winter. The information which has been gathered by these bureaus has been made available to the War Industries Board.

## SOOCHOW M. E. CONFERENCE

China Press Correspondence

Changchow, April 29.—The Conference of the Soochow District of the Methodist Episcopal Church South closed its annual session here today. Seventy-five delegates attended, the largest number in the history of the district. A review of the year's work showed heartening progress especially in the method and efficiency of evangelistic work. Six young men were granted licenses to preach.

## Blowing 'Off The Steam At A French Rest Center



One of the first pictures of the American troops in a rest center which they have access to after a tour in the trenches. They dub the recreation centers as "Blighly," because they are so far away from their own Blighly.

## Germans Set Bait To Draw Officers Out Of Russia

Circulate Information They Can Get Passage To U. S. By Going To Vladivostok

China Press Correspondence

Peking, April 27.—Details of a significant example of how Germany is trying to rid European Russia of its more liberal elements, especially in the army, have just come into my hands. Two army officers have just reached a Manchurian city of some importance, and on their arrival had only six roubles between them. As they desired to get to the United States, and as they believed they would get assistance if they made their case known to Americans in the city at which they had arrived, they applied to an American gentleman for advice and explained their position to him.

They had come from Khar'kov, a city of Little Russia, and in order to make their way to Vladivostok, from which they were still several hundred miles, they had sold all their possessions, and were practically at the end of their resources. They expected at Vladivostok to be able to join the American army, their passages being paid to the United States, their passports provided and a small sum for incidental travelling expenses allowed to them. They are anxious to fight against Germany, and were induced to take the journey by the appearance of an article in the Nash lug, a Khar'kov newspaper, on January 13, of which the following is a translation:

"A Khar'kov gentleman has kindly placed at our disposal the following extracts from letters received from Irkutsk from a friend of his there: The first letter, dated December 21, says: 'I think in a few days I shall have a furlough. It is evident that the town is in danger, the Red Guards and the Bolsheviks have destroyed everything, and are well armed.'"

"In a letter dated December 22 he writes: 'I hasten to let you know that I shall soon be on furlough, as life in Irkutsk is getting worse every day. Yesterday I went round the town to have a look at things. One sees nothing but fighting, an awful sight. The Italian Vice-consul told me that Irkutsk is to be declared an international settlement, like Vladivostok, Blagovestchensk, Kharbarovsk and Harbin.'"

"You write that I should not come home, but I have already written you how bad conditions are in Irkutsk, that I was nearly killed and cannot stay here much longer. It is true that there is not much danger now as the British, American, Italian, Japanese and Chinese Consuls have taken all public offices under their control."

"I am thinking of going to the American Consul for more information about enlisting in the American Army. I am told that the regulations are as follows: they give you a passport, a ticket to New York and some money. Then they give you six months in which to learn English, and to study their methods of strategy and tactics, and to go through regular drill, after which a Lieutenant's commission is issued to you and you receive pay at the rate of two hundred dollars a month. Life in Irkutsk is an impossibility but it will soon be better, as the Chinese army will be here in a few days."

The whole of the foregoing, which is manifestly a forgery, is admirably adapted to set Russian army officers, and others, too, with liberal views

wondering whether it would not be better to get out of Russia and fight against the Germans in the American army. The two officers from whom the original of the above was obtained, which original is momentarily in my possession, evidently had their journey eastwards facilitated by German influences in Russia, only to find themselves stranded at the end of their journey for, of course, there is not, as they were from various sources led to believe there was, any recruiting office for the American Army in Vladivostok. It is also very well calculated to stir up Russian feeling against the Allied Powers, who are alleged to have taken control of things in Irkutsk, and against China for the alleged despatch of any army to Siberia. The object of the article is clearly to induce liberals in European Russia to turn against the Allies, and to get as many as possible of them out of European Russia and stranded in Far Eastern Siberia. With liberal sentiment in European Russia set against the Allies, and with the soldier liberals, especially those of the army, leaving the country, German plans of exploitation will be the easier to carry to a successful conclusion.

## 33 U.S. PHONE GIRLS WORKING IN FRANCE

Innovation Pleases Officers At Chief Army Centers

Paris, March 29.—Thirty-three American telephone girls, who speak English and French equally well, have just arrived to operate the switchboards in the various army headquarters. They have been divided among the principal army centers, Paris, Gen. Pershing's headquarters in the field and the headquarters lines of communication. American officers have been pleasantly surprised when taking up the telephone receiver to hear the familiar "Number please," or "Line's busy," instead of the usual French equivalent. Although the French telephone equipment is not so modern as that in America the girls are fast becoming used to it, and officers remark that they already notice an improvement in the telephone service.

The French colleagues of these American girls are surprised at the rapidity with which they take down connection, the Americans frequent putting up one connection with the thumb and fore-finger and at the same time taking down another with the little finger of the same hand.

All the girls are provided with a regulation colored skirt and blouse and a dark blue hat, with the orange and white cords of the Signal Corps, to which they have been attached. A white braid indicates their rank. A blue outline design of a telephone mouthpiece designates a first class operator; the same with a wreath and lightning flashes is used for the chief operator. If the experiment with girl operators proves successful, it is understood that more will be brought over from America.

## School For Card Players

Auction Bridge

E. H. B. says: Dealer bids a heart, second hand a spade. What must the third hand have to assist the hearts? In the first place he should have at least three hearts, or two, one as good as the queen. Failing this strength he would deny the hearts by bidding something else, if he had a bid of any kind. In the next place he should have at least two tricks, or one sure and two probable, such as an ace, queen, jack suit, or an ace in one suit and king, queen in another. But if he has an honor among his three trumps, or has four trumps, he can assist with a trick less outside.

N. N. J. asks what constitutes protection in a suit, and says opinions seem to differ on that point. A suit is protected when the adversaries cannot run it down against you, winning every trick. Position may change the value of protecting cards, as when suit is likely to be led up to the player. Three to the queen jack would be protection in fourth hand, but second hand it might be led through twice. Some players call four to the ten protection, but that is a gamble.

Cribbage, P. R. I. asks the count on this hand how arrived at. Two sevens, two aces and a six. The two sevens will combine with either ace to make a fifteen, 4 holes. Either seven will combine with the six and two aces to make two more fifteens, 4 holes. Then the two pairs are worth 4 more, total 12 holes.

A. J. E. says: Two playing, the cards fall two, three, ace, two. What is the counting? Each player gets a run of three, as there are no duplicates to interfere once the run is started.

J. T. says: The non-dealer cuts the pack correctly for the starter, but the dealer turns up two cards. A bets there must be a new cut. A is wrong. The non-dealer has his choice of the cards turned.

M. T. L. says: The jack of hearts is turned for a starter. When A comes to count his hand and crib he includes the two points for the turned jack. B bets it is too late, as the jack is turned for his heels must be scored before the dealer plays a card, or the score is lost.

S. G. says: We understand that the rule for cards exposed in dealing for the draw is that if a player asks for two or three and one is overturned he must take them all, but that if he asks for only one and it is turned up he cannot take it. Is this correct, and if so, why the distinction?

It is not correct. No card exposed in dealing for the draw can be taken, but if three are asked for, two of them are kept and the exposed card will be replaced after all the players have been helped. The law was made to prevent dishonest dealers from altering the cards in giving them out for the draw. No matter what cards are asked for, a faced card, if not taken, does not alter the run.

J. J. B. asks in what books he can find the tables of percentages and odds for and against certain hands. "The Complete Poker Player," by John Blackbridge, "The Gentleman's Handbook of Poker," by William Florence, "The Poker Book," by Richard Guerdale, "A Treatise on Poker and Its Probabilities," by E. P. Philpotts. The last named is very scarce.

F. H. I. says: A deals, B, C and D pass. E opens and F is about to come in on a pair when he finds he has six cards. E insists his hand is dead. Why should F suffer for something that is not his fault? He did not make the misdeal.

It was the fault to neglect counting his cards before he lifted them. His hand is dead and he is out of that pot.

Auction Bridge.—G. M. B. says: The declarer leads a losing club for the twelfth trick, on which the player on his right puts the jack and at the same time lays down the best heart, setting the contract for one trick. The declarer asks to see the cards in the fourth hand, which are king and deuce of clubs. He insists that he can compel that player to win his partner's jack of clubs and give the declarer the last trick, as the declarer still has a club. If this is correct, on what grounds and when such a rule may be?

In the code of 1915 the law was rather clumsily expressed, as it stated that if an opponent won a trick and at once proceeded to lead other winning cards, the declarer could compel his partner to win any of these tricks if able to do so. In 1915 this was changed to the present law, No. 72 (then 70a), which says if an adversary exposes his last card before his partner plays to the twelfth trick, both the partner's cards are subject to call. This covers the present case, as the winning heart was shown before the club trick was complete.

T. L. P. says: Z is the declarer when A leads, to the fifth trick, the ten of clubs. All follow suit with small cards and A plays another small club to the trick and gathers five tricks. When his attention is called to it he states that the fifth card is exposed. Z insists that the fifth card is exposed. Z is correct. A similar case was decided by The Whist Club, page 50, 1917 edition, but the exposure of the card was overlooked in that decision, attention being directed to the question of a lead out of turn. The declarer called so it led out of turn, although the player in error had won the last trick.

C. T. E. says: In a no trumper A led a small heart. Dummy had queen and one, the declarer king and two small. The dummy's play is matter of a small bet. Is there any rule for second hand plays in such cases?

The correct play is to put on the second hand as the better chance for two tricks in the suit. The same principle applies to queen small in dummy, ace and two small in the declarer's hand one of which is not the ten.

## French Optimistic, Deputies Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, April 30.—The Chamber of Deputies resumed its labors today, which were interrupted on the 18th by the sitting of the General Council. Many of the Deputies arrived the previous evening at the Palais de Bourbon. All agree in stating that the spirit of the population is excellent and testify that the addresses of the presidents of the General Councils and the resolutions passed by these assemblies absolutely reflect the feeling of the country.

## Mail Notices

### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yshiro Maru May 3  
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penna May 3  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru May 3  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. May 7  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. May 10  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. May 11  
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—  
Per O.S.K. s.s. Manila M. May 4  
MAILS DUE.  
From U.S. Canada and Europe.  
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador May 4  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru May 7

## Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo.—Rev. T. Gaunt.  
Per C.N. s.s. Tatum from Hankow.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Giles and Mr. Notoosky.  
Per C.N. s.s. Sungkiang from Hongkong.—Mrs. Cogan.  
Per L.C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow.—Mr. S. Ward.  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru from Japan:—Misses S. C. Heart, J. Sherran, E. Matsunami, S. and Y. Kato, Mrs. K. Yamada, Messrs. V. Masinilliere, J. Muroonour, P. Murauour, J. Noble, O. H. Smith, Vanderwilde, B. Shimoda, T. Ochiai, Y. Somura, T. Hashimoto, Y. Fukushima, K. Matsunami, T. Taisen, J. Yamada, S. Asano, H. Asano, S. Takakori, Z. Yamaguchi, S. Nobokura, Shu, T. Hirai, Y. Terasaka, R. Enda, An, K. Shibamoto and T. Ichiyoshi.

## Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Mar



# Business and Official Notices

## Shanghai Race Club

SPRING RACE MEETING,  
1918.

Selling Lotteries will be held at the Grand Stand on the following Races:—

On Saturday, 4th May, at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

The Griffin's Plate  
The Shanghai Derby, No. 1  
The Champion Sweepstakes, No. 1

On Wednesday, 8th May, at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

The Criterion Stakes  
The Eclipse Stakes  
The Shanghai Derby, No. 2  
The Champion Sweepstakes, No. 2

On Saturday, 11th May, at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

The Shanghai Derby, No. 3  
The Champion Sweepstakes, No. 3  
The Shanghai Derby, No. 4

On Monday, 13th May, at 9.15 p.m. sharp.

The Consolation Cup  
The Shanghai Derby, No. 5  
The Champion Sweepstakes, No. 4  
The Shanghai Derby, No. 6

On Tuesday, 14th May, at 9.15 p.m. sharp.

The Manchus Stakes  
The Paper Hunters' Handicap  
The Champion Sweepstakes, No. 1  
The Champion Sweepstakes, No. 2

On Friday, 17th May, at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

The Griffin's Handicap  
The Spring Handicap  
The Grand National Steeplechase

Should the Off Day Races be postponed, the Lotteries on the above three events will hold good nevertheless.

The above Lotteries are open to Members of the Country, Shanghai, Masonic, American, Columbia, Merchant Service Clubs; Cercle Francais, Cercle Sportif Francais, Marine Engineers' Institute and Shanghai Race Club.

On Monday and Tuesday, 13th and 14th May, Dinners will be served at the Grand Stand free of charge.

By Order of the Stewards,  
A. W. OLSEN,  
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.  
17820

### NOTICE

WE have this day authorised Mr. William Logan Gerrard to sign our firm per procurator. Shanghai, May 1st, 1918.

DUNCAN & CO.  
5 Canton Road.  
17777

## The Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.

The Association has this day removed its Offices to the 1st Floor of the Yangtze Insurance Building, Shanghai, 30th April, 1918.

17759 M.4.

## ANTIMONY REGULUS (99% Pure) ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang.

Tel. address "HUPEHMIN" 14004

## The Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A Dividend at the rate of Thirty per cent, being Eighteen Dollars per Share, on the Paid-up Capital of the above Association, has been declared payable, in Taels at Exchange 73, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China or the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, on and after this date, to Shareholders of Record on the 22nd April, 1918.

By Orders of the Board of Directors,  
W. S. JACKSON  
General Manager.  
Shanghai, 29th April, 1918.  
17761

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13



### AND NOW

About your new  
**Parisienne Model Hat FOR THE RACES**

We've always made a bid for the Ladies' trade of Shanghai. It keeps up on the jump, alert to the newest fashions—makes this the city style shop in Ladies' hats.

COME SEE THE  
**NEW MODELS NOW ON DISPLAY**

AT  
**Silberman's Drapery and Outfitting Stores**  
No. 1 Broadway (Opp. Astor House)

### NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself as Consulting Engineer for Structural Engineering at No. 44 Peking Road. Industrial Buildings a speciality.

C. LUTHY, S.I.A.,  
Formerly Assist. Eng. for Structural Engineering, Shanghai Municipal Public Works Dept.  
Telephone No. Central 1914.  
17802

### FAT PEOPLE

Reduce! Benefit your health! We also cure Rheumatism and nervousness.  
Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment.  
PROF. I. K. SETO,  
25 North Szechuen Road.  
Phone N. 2768.

### CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy, modernised—invites your inspection of their Prime Quality Tientsin Carpets. Made from the finest, fadeless, camel wool, procurable only in the carpet district of Tientsin, these carpets are beautifully designed, either in foreign or Chinese patterns, and the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets in Your Home This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify your home, bring out expressions of admiration from your guests, and the cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality from \$7.50 upward.  
HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,  
127 Peking Road.

You can't miss our factory: it's right on the road.

Navy League Of The United States  
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Dewey Section No. 108

The adjourned annual meeting of Dewey Section No. 108—Shanghai Branch of the Navy League of the United States will be held in the United States Court Room on Friday, May 3rd, 1918 at 5.15 p.m.

Your presence is earnestly desired.  
By order of the President Charles S. Lobingier

CHARLES F. FONDEY

Acting Secretary & Treasurer.  
17797

## The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

## OVERSEAS CLUB

Members are kindly directed to the Special Performance, given under our President's patronage, by HARMSTON'S CIRCUS on Monday, May 6th. Members will oblige by keeping the date in mind, attending and bringing their friends with them. Mr. Harmston is giving us most generous terms, and it is hoped that a considerable sum will be secured for the R.F.C. Convalescent Home.

For the Committee,  
HAROLD BROWETT,

Vice-President.

May 2nd, 1918.

(This space kindly lent by Garner, Quelch & Co.)

### NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the whole interest of this Company is now vested in The China Industrial Supply Co., Ltd. (Jensien & Company, General Managers).

Sing Wah Manufacturing Co.  
Z. T. Lee.

1st May, 1918. 17779

## THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock

of  
**FILET LACES**  
for  
**WHOLESALE**

## Eden Hospital

Dept. of Venereal Diseases and Wassermann Laboratory  
P372 Nanking Road  
(Opp. Lloyd Road)  
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 Daily  
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

## The Cathay Trust, Limited (in liquidation)

HOLDERS OF ORDINARY shares are hereby notified that a Fourth dividend of Taels 1.00 per share has been declared and will be payable at the offices of the Liquidator, No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon on and after the 1st May, 1918, against production of the Liquidator's Certificates for endorsement.

F. N. MATTHEWS,  
Liquidator.  
17794

## Restaurant

Regular Dinner from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. High class meals and short orders served at all hours.

The Astor Grill Rooms  
18-14 Broadway

## HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 84 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

Dr. T. YAMADA,  
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Tokyo and Fukuoka.)

Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases

Dr. K. HONMA,  
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases, Confinement, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases

## W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, EST. 1895) BROADWAY, SHANGHAI  
**STOCKS OF Metals, Hardware and Sundries**  
Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

General Office  
Phone Central 1860

Chinese Dept.  
Phone Central 1625

## KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS - EXPORTERS  
STEEL PRODUCTS, PROVISIONS  
PAPER, CHEMICALS, LEATHER

6 Klukiang Road

HOME OFFICE  
KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.  
210 California St.  
SAN FRANCISCO

JAPAN BRANCH  
KNAPP & BAXTER OF JAPAN, LTD.  
75 Main St.  
YOKOHAMA



## FILING CABINETS In Steel and Polished Oak AND SUPPLIES

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 Canton Rd., Shanghai Tel. 4778



## STEWART V-Ray SPARK PLUG

Gives more economy, efficiency and flexibility to the motor.  
Has 4 sparking points instead of only one or two.  
Insures a hot, continuous spark—never fails in service.  
Absolutely gas-tight.  
Practically free from breakage.  
Lasts four times longer than any other spark plug.  
Made to fit any type of motor.



The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

### NOTICE

## Cafe Restaurant Trianon

This Resort will be opened shortly at

No. 25 Avenue Edward VII (Cor. Rue Montauban)

It has been fitted with the latest up-to-date improvements which will be sure to please the most fastidious.

Meals a la carte at all hours

Tiffin..... 12 to 2 p.m.

Dinner..... 7 to 9 p.m.

and

Suppers as usual after theater hours

An excellent orchestra will be in attendance for music and dancing.

A. van HERWIJNEN,

Proprietor

(late chef of Palace Hotel)  
17706

### APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: 6-8 rooms for board- ing house in European section. Address to Box 194, THE CHINA PRESS.  
17817

SMALL FLAT, furnished or unfurnished, wanted at once, Hong- kew or Western district. Please apply stating terms to Box 195, THE CHINA PRESS.  
17821 M.5.

WANTED by two American bachelors, an apartment or house, very well furnished, located in the Central or Western Districts. Apply to Box 169, THE CHINA PRESS.  
17758 M.4.

### MISCELLANEOUS

A private Dairy under foreign supervision would like a few good customers for pure unskimmed milk at \$1 for 6 large bottles. Apply to Box 167, THE CHINA PRESS.  
17818 M.5.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN college graduate, experienced office executive, typist, correspondent, knowing several languages. Seeks position. Willing to travel. Apply to Box 186, THE CHINA PRESS.  
17803 M.5.

WANTED, extra work after office hours, by a youth, very industrious and confidential. Please reply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.  
17807 M.7.

BRITISHER, who has had ten years' experience in mercantile firms, and good knowledge of salesmanship, correspondence, office routine and Chinese language, desires position, North China preferred. No objection to travelling. Apply to Box 179, THE CHINA PRESS.  
17780 M.3.

EXPERIENCED general office assistant with thorough knowledge of shipping and export work. Seeks change. 1st-class references. Apply to Box 181, THE CHINA PRESS.  
17789 M.3.

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

### APARTMENTS

#### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens  
Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.  
Telephone North 482.

#### No. 3 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. N. 1816  
To let on large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Facing South. All modern comforts. Suitable for two Bachelors, or small family.

#### ORIENTAL HOUSE

31 Boone Road  
To let, one large back room and also one large attic room, facing garden, with bathroom attached. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.  
17757

TO LET: Central location near Bund, two large and exceptionally well-furnished airy bedrooms, suitable for bachelors or married couples. Good board. Phone and elevator. Occupation June 1st. Apply to Box 196, THE CHINA PRESS.  
17822 M.7.

TO LET: Large handsomely furnished room in private flat, with couple only. Private bath, hot and cold water and shower attached. Telephone, near Bund, no board, to one gentleman only. Apply to Box 190, THE CHINA PRESS.  
17809

WANTED: Two bachelors or a married couple, to take up two furnished rooms (bathroom attached) with private family in Dixwell Road. Apply to Box 178, THE CHINA PRESS.  
17778 M.3.

TO LET, Western district, one flat, two large and small rooms. Bathroom and kitchen. Apply to Box 182, THE CHINA PRESS.  
17798 M.3.

TO LET, completely furnished flat, on Range Road (facing south). Allies. Apply to Box 173, THE CHINA PRESS.  
17767

### EDUCATIONAL

LADY TEACHER desires to give pianoforte lessons to pupils with some knowledge of music. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 193, THE CHINA PRESS.  
17816 M.3.

LADY with knowledge of music, French, English and Russian languages, gives lessons, would accept position in office or as private secretary. Apply to Box 177, THE CHINA PRESS.  
17786

### SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Competent Chinese bookkeeper, who can take complete charge of books. One who has a good knowledge of English, and is a good typist, preferable. Good wages. Apply to Box 91, THE CHINA PRESS.  
17770 M.14.

WANTED: Experienced Chinese stenographer-typist. Must have a good knowledge of the English language. Good wages. Apply to Box 92, THE CHINA PRESS.  
17770 M.14.

### OFFICES, TO LET

17 MUSEUM ROAD, ground floor, sets of large offices and godowns, ready for occupation. Tls. 220. Apply to 10 Yangtzepoo Road. Also offices to let in THE CHINA PRESS Building.  
17788 M.7.

### HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: Elegant 7 roomed detached residence, best part European district, from July 1st. Rent Tals 110. Apply to Box 191, THE CHINA PRESS.  
17810

TO LET, 484 Rue Eugene Bard, at Dubail tram. Excellent 6 roomed semi-detached residence. Rent Tls. 70. Apply premises or Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.  
17793

65 BROADWAY: House in Broadway terrace, Tls. 26 per month. Beginning May 1st. Apply to 10 Yangtzepoo Road.  
17764 M.4.

TO LET: No. 20 Robinson Road. A residence of eight excellent rooms with attic, garage and outhouses, building thoroughly renovated. Rent Tls. 75. Apply premises or Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.  
17793

### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

### Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Two new Studebaker Buses, 12 passenger capacity. For full particulars apply to Box 192, THE CHINA PRESS.  
17815 M.5.

FOR SALE: 200 tons of old baled newspapers U.S. brand at low price. Those interested please communicate with The Eastern Syndicate, 128A Szechuen Road. Phone 3255.  
17811 M.8.

WANTED: Second-hand motor car, modern, no dealers. Send full particulars and price, to Box 185, THE CHINA PRESS.  
17801 M.4.

ONE L. C. Smith "ball-bearing" typewriter, in A1 condition. Apply to Box 184, THE CHINA PRESS.  
17800 M.4.

FOR SALE: No. 3 model wide-carriage Underwood typewriter (14 in.) in good working condition, with cover complete. Any reasonable offer will not be refused. Apply to Box 187, THE CHINA PRESS.  
M.4.

FOR SALE: 12 h.p. Remington heavy duty kerosene marine engine. Complete with reverse gear and all fittings. In A1 condition. Apply C. R. De Witt, No. 38 Rue Baron Gros.  
17792

FOR SALE: Oliver typewriter @ \$75. Underwood typewriter @ \$130. in very good condition. Apply American Post Office Box 933.  
17753 M.4.

WANTED: A German police dog. Reply stating price, age of dog and whether trained. Apply to Box 172, THE CHINA PRESS.  
17766 M.4.

WATERFRONT for sale at Chinkiang. For shipping companies. 24 mow waterfront with deep water. Apply to S. C. Yue, 1361 Tai Pao Hsiang, Chinkiang.  
17721 M.4.

HOUSE for sale: One semi-foreign house on North Honan Road Extension, No. 28. A good bargain, owner leaving for other province. Apply to premises.  
17642 M.5.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10